The Eclectic

Primary History

of the

United States

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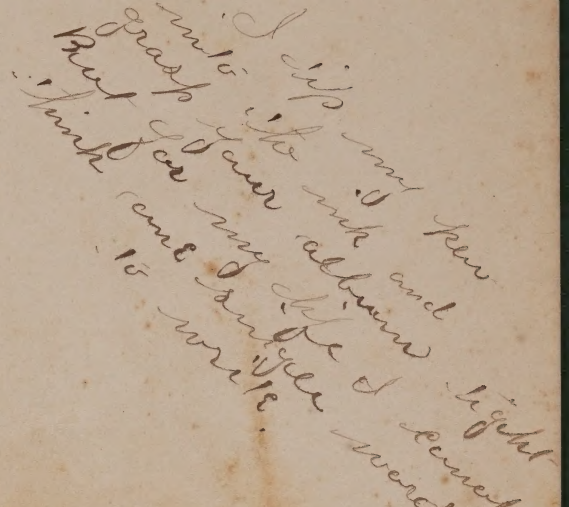
Cincinnati · New York.

I can ask for something
Original But where
should I begain for
Therest nothing in me
Epsept Origenal sin

May your virtues spread
like hot butter on
ginger bread.



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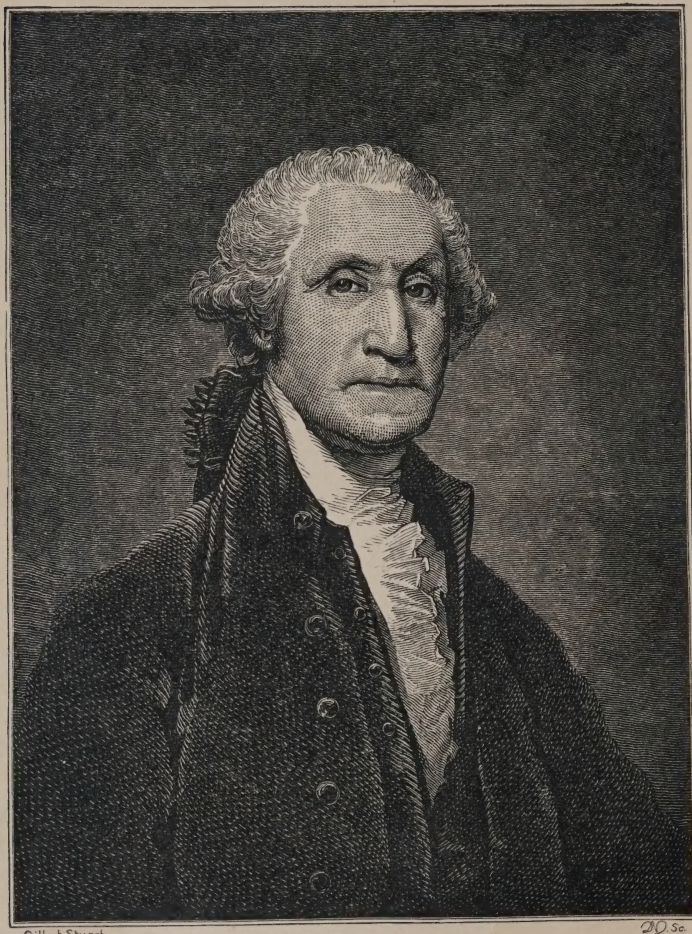

Gilbert Stuart

D. Sc.

G. Washington

THE ECLECTIC

PRIMARY HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES

BY

EDWARD S. ELLIS, A. M.

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is the aim of this work to give concisely the story of our country from its discovery to the present time. The elementary education of every child should include a knowledge of the leading events in the history of his native land. This volume is intended mainly for pupils whose opportunities will not permit a mastery of the larger and more elaborate Eclectic History.

We have aimed, therefore, to chronicle in simple language only the most important events, to explain the causes of national movements, and to show that the wonderful progress of the United States is due far less to the conquests of war than to the triumphs of peace.

A history so full of stirring events and marvelous achievements, and with such a wealth of romance as ours, tempts to constant diversion. However appropriate in a larger work, and however attractive to the student, a record so amplified would only bewilder the class for whom this work is designed. For them, therefore, we have sought to keep the path open, clear, and direct, from the beginning to the end.

Trenton, N. J., *July*, 1884.

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PRIMARY HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Indian Hunting Scene.

CHAPTER I.

The First Visitors to the New World.

1. My young friends have often heard our continent called the New World. This is because it has been known only a few hundred years to those who live in the eastern continent, or Old World.

2. Your home is in the United States of America. I am now about to give you the chief facts concerning this great country. Such an account is called History.

3. For hundreds of years the only people in America were the Indians. They were of a copper color, and lived by hunting and fishing.

Northmen in New England.

4. The Indians roamed through the vast forests, and built their rude wigwams beside many of the rivers and streams which you look upon every day. They knew nothing of books, and had no knowledge of any other people beside themselves. Their weapons were tomahawks, knives, and bows and arrows, and they were divided into many nations or tribes, which were often at war with each other.

5. At that time, the ships of the Old World were so small that the sailors were afraid to go very far from land. A few brave mariners, however, made their way from Norway across the Atlantic Ocean, and reached Iceland. That was about a thousand years ago.

6. Some time after, a number of Northmen, as those sailors were called, settled in Greenland. One ship sailed far enough south for its crew to see a part of the main-land of North America.

7. Still later, a party of Icelanders reached New England, and spent the winter there. They made other settlements, but after a time the explorers died, and no white men were left in America. A. D. 1000.

8. Hundreds of years rolled on, and great events took place in the Old World, but, though there were many wise and learned men, none of them seemed to think there was another country which could be reached by sailing across the ocean that washed the shores of their own land.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why is this continent called the New World?—2. Where is your home?—3. Who were the only people that for hundreds of years lived in this country? What was their color? How did they live?—4. Tell what you know about the Indians.—5. What is said of the ships of the Old World? When and by whom was Iceland first seen?—6. What was afterwards done by Northmen?—7. What took place in the year 1000?—8. What is said of the hundreds of years which followed?

CHAPTER II.

The Story of Columbus.

1. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa (ġĕn′oa), Italy. His father was a wool-comber, and the boy worked with him, and attended school until he was fifteen years old. He then went to sea, and became a skillful sailor.

2. Columbus sailed on many voyages, and spent a great deal of his time in study. He made many charts and maps of the sea, and after a while felt sure the earth was round, instead of flat, as most people at that time believed.

3. He was certain that, by sailing westward across the Atlantic, he would reach Asia. He had no doubt, too, that unknown lands and islands would be discovered by whomsoever made such a voyage.

4. Columbus was eager to be the first navigator to cross the ocean, but he was too poor to fit out even a single ship. He went before different kings and rulers, and asked for help, but they looked upon him as a dreamer, and would not listen to him.

5. At last, Fer′di-nand and Is-a-bel′la, king and queen of Spain, became interested in his earnest words. The

queen soon shared the belief of Columbus, and promised him all the help he needed.

6. How the heart of Columbus must have thrilled with hope when the queen told him he should have the assist-

Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella.

ance he had sought so many years in vain! He began at once to prepare for his voyage.

7. Some of my friends have crossed the Atlantic Ocean. The voyage is so often made that little is thought of it.

8. With the help of Queen Isabella, Columbus secured the three vessels he needed, but it was a long time before he found enough seamen to man his ships. They were obtained at last, and he set sail from Pa'lōs, Spain.

Aug. 3, 1492.

9. Columbus had command of one hundred and twenty men. His own ship, the Santa Maria, was the largest. The others were the Pinta and Nina.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you know of the youth of Columbus?—2. What did he do? What belief did he form?—3. What country did he believe would be reached by sailing westward across the Atlantic?—4. Why did Columbus delay making such a voyage? Whom did he ask to help him? With what success?—5. Who became interested in his scheme? What did she promise Columbus?

6. What did he do?—7. What is said of a voyage across the Atlantic in these days? What of such a voyage in the fifteenth century?—8. What was done with the help of Queen Isabella? What difficulty was overcome? When and from what port did Columbus sail?—9. How many men did he command? Give the name of his ship and of the other two.

CHAPTER III.

The First Voyage of Columbus.

1. Columbus with his three vessels sailed westward, and in three weeks reached the Ca-na'ry Isles. There he took aboard a supply of fresh water and provisions, and resumed his voyage.

2. Day after day, the three vessels sailed due west. After awhile the appearance of the sea changed, and every thing looked new and strange. Even the faithful compass no longer pointed to the north star. This alarmed the sailors very much, but Columbus kept bravely on.

3. The air became soft and balmy, and laden with tropical odors; sea-weed floated by, and birds were seen. Surely, all thought, land was near. But still, day after day, the unbroken horizon met their anxious eyes.

4. And now the men became terrified because the wind blew so steadily from the east. They thought it would never change, and that they could never get back to Spain. Happily, a day came when these steady trade-winds were varied by a western breeze, and the voyage was continued with fresh courage.

5. But soon the terrors of the ignorant sailors were renewed. The sea became so thickly filled with sea-weed and tropical plants that the gentle wind no longer formed large waves, and the progress of the vessels was hindered.

The First Sight of Land.

6. The sailors thought they were on the outskirts of the world, where the winds die out and the waters grow sluggish. In their terror, they thought that huge sea-monsters would rise from the mass of vegetation and seize them.

7. So great were their fears, that it was agreed to throw Columbus overboard, and turn the ships for home; but Columbus, by promising rewards to some, and threatening punishment to others, defeated the plot, and still sailed on.

8. The vessels again passed into a clear sea, and one day fresh signs of land appeared. Canes and reeds, such as grow only on shore, a tuft of grass, a bush with red berries on it, and a piece of carved wood floated by. Birds flew in numbers about the ships; and, in spite of their many disappointments, all believed that land must now be near.

9. That night no eye was closed, and Columbus promised a velvet coat to the man who should first see land. About ten o'clock, Columbus saw a light twinkling in the distance. He called two of his companions to look at it, but fearing to disappoint the sailors again, they waited for further signs. Oct. 11, 1492.

10. Suddenly the flash and boom of a cannon on board the Pinta announced the joyful news that land had indeed been discovered. The ships furled their sails, and all was bustle, excitement, and preparation for the landing next day.

11. At the earliest dawn, the joyous cry was heard, "Land! land!" and all eyes were turned toward the lovely island spread out before them. It was one of the Ba-ha'ma Islands, which the natives called Guanahani (gwâ-na-â-ne), and which Columbus named San Salvador (Holy Savior).

12. Columbus believed the island was a part of India, and he therefore called the natives Indians. They were timid, and looked upon the Spaniards as beings who had come down from the skies. When the sails of the ships were raised and lowered, they thought they were wings and that the ships themselves were huge birds.

13. Columbus was a religious man, and as soon as he landed he set up a cross. He then bowed before it, and gave thanks to God for the success of his voyage. The natives told him that other lands lay to the south, and he sailed in that direction.

14. He next discovered the islands of Cuba and Hayti. The latter is sometimes called His-pa-ni-o'la, and also St. Domingo. One of his vessels was wrecked, and he left thirty-five men at Hayti. He then sailed with the other two vessels for Spain.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where did Columbus first stop? What was done there?—2. In what direction did the vessels sail? What changes were observed?—3. What led all to think land was near?—4. Why did the sailors become frightened? How were their fears allayed?—5. What new cause of terror arose?

6. What did the sailors think?—7. What plot was formed? Why was it abandoned?—8. What signs of land appeared?—9, 10. Describe the night on which land was discovered. What date was this?—11. What cry was heard next morning? What land was first seen?—12. Why did Columbus call the people Indians? What kind of people were they? What did they think of their visitors?—13. How did Columbus show his religious feelings? What did the natives tell him?—14. What were the islands next discovered? What other names has Hayti? What was done by Columbus?

CHAPTER IV.

The Subsequent Voyages of Columbus.

Return of Columbus.

1. It must have been a proud day for Columbus when he sailed into the harbor of Palos. [A. D. 1493.) No conquering hero could have been received with greater joy and honor, and the king and queen listened with wonder to his glowing story.

2. Spain was a great nation, and the king and queen resolved to send him at once on another voyage of discovery. He was given a fleet of seventeen vessels and fifteen hundred men. As he sailed under the flag of Spain, every new country that he might find would belong to that nation.

3. Columbus first visited His-pan-i-o'la, to see the colony he had left there. Not one of the men was alive; they had acted so cruelly toward the natives that they had all been killed.

4. Columbus discovered Jamaica and some other islands, and then went back to Spain. On his third voyage, he reached the mouth of the O-ri-no'co River, in South America, and for the first time saw the continent. He made a fourth voyage, and explored a part of the coast of Da-ri-en, which lies between North and South America.

5. Columbus died believing he had only found a new route to Asia. His comrade, A-mer-i-go Ves-puc-ci (â-mā-rē'go ves-poot'che), sailed along the coast of South America, and printed an account of that and his second voyage. The name America was given in his honor.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Columbus reach Palos? How was he received?—2. What is said of Spain at that time? What was done by the king and queen? Why would all the new countries that Columbus might discover belong to Spain?—3. What did Columbus find on reaching Hispaniola?—4. What other discoveries did he make? What did he do on his third voyage? On his fourth?—5. What was Columbus's belief respecting his discoveries? Tell me how the continent came to be called America.

CHAPTER V.

Discoveries and Claims of England, Spain, Holland, and France in the New World.

Disputing Nations.

1. You can understand the excitement caused in Europe by the discoveries of Columbus. England, Spain, Holland, and France were the leading nations. They were jealous of each other, and strove to secure all the new countries possible.

2. John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, two Englishmen, discovered North America. These two sailors saw the continent a year before Columbus's voyage to South America. A. D. 1497.

3. The navigators sent out by Spain were very successful. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida, and Balboa saw the Pacific Ocean the same year. [A. D. 1513.]

Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi River. [A. D. 1541.]

4. Under the flag of Holland, Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River. [A. D. 1609.]

5. Under the flag of France, Ver-ra-za-ni sailed along the shores of Carolina and New Jersey, and entered the harbors of New York and Newport. [A. D. 1524.]

Jacques Cartier (car-te-ā) discovered the St. Lawrence River. [A. D. 1534–35.]

6. Champlain, a French navigator, explored a portion of the St. Lawrence. [A. D. 1603.] He entered the same river again, and afterward sailed up the lake which bears his name.

7. These nations continued to push explorations and to plant settlements. In their desire to possess the land, they paid no heed to the rights of the Indians, who often turned against them. Many white people were killed while they were settling the country.

8. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the claims in America of England, Spain, Holland, and France were as follows:

England affirmed her right to North America, from Labrador to Florida.

Spain claimed the southern part of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The northern limits were not clearly set forth.

9. Holland laid claim to the Atlantic coast from the Connecticut to the Delaware.

France held that the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio, and the country and islands near the St. Lawrence were hers alone.

10. These claims conflicted with each other, and caused a great deal of trouble between the nations. In most cases the disputes were settled by war.

QUESTIONS.

1. What effect was produced throughout Europe by the discoveries of Columbus? What were the leading nations? What did they do?—2. What discoveries were made by England? Who first saw the continent of America?—3. What was done by the Spanish navigators?—4. By the Dutch?—5. By the French?

6. What did Champlain do?—7. What is said of the nations named? How did they treat the Indians? What did the Indians do?—8. What claims were made by England at the beginning of the seventeenth century? By Spain?—9. By Holland? By France?—10. What is said of these claims?

CHAPTER VI.

The Settlement of Jamestown.

1. A great many efforts were made to plant settlements in the New World. The first that was successful was that of the Spanish at St. Augustine, Florida, which is therefore the oldest town in the United States.

A. D. 1565.

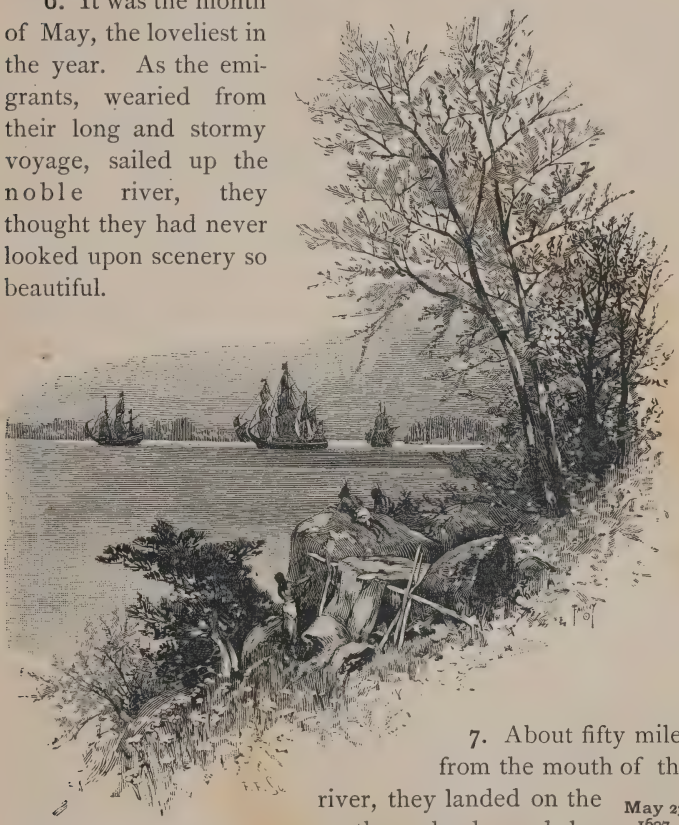
2. The French established colonies at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and at Quebec. The first settlement planted by the Dutch was at New York. [A. D. 1613.]

3. You have often heard England called the "mother country." That is because the United States was mainly settled by the English.

4. King James I., of England, granted two papers, called patents or *charters*, to a number of his people. The first gave the land lying between the thirty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude to the London Company, and the other gave the land lying north to the Plymouth Company. The latter proved a failure, but the London Company was the first to establish an English settlement in America.

5. The London Company sent out three vessels and one hundred and five men to form a settlement on Roanoke Island. A storm carried them northward into Chesapeake Bay. They had not gone far when they reached a large river, which they named the James, in honor of their king.

6. It was the month of May, the loveliest in the year. As the emigrants, wearied from their long and stormy voyage, sailed up the noble river, they thought they had never looked upon scenery so beautiful.



Sailing up the James River.

7. About fifty miles from the mouth of the river, they landed on the northern bank, and began a settlement, to which they gave the name of Jamestown. May 23, 1607.

8. You would think that where every thing was so favorable, the colony would prosper from the first, but

such was not the case. The settlers were not fitted for the work before them. Pioneers in a new country should be willing to work hard and long, and to wait patiently for their reward.

9. Most of the colonists were adventurers. They expected to spend a few days in digging up the earth, when they would have enough gold to take back home and be rich all their lives. They were lazy, and soon became dissatisfied.

10. But there was one man among the settlers who was very different from the rest. He was brave, wise, and enterprising. His name was Captain John Smith, and I shall now tell you something about him.

QUESTIONS.

1. When, where, and by whom was the first permanent settlement made in the New World?—**2.** What of the French? The Dutch?—**3.** Why is England sometimes called the "mother country"?—**4.** By whom were the first patents or charters granted? What did the first give? The second? What is said of the Plymouth Colony? Of the London Company?—**5.** What did the London Company do? What caused them to enter Chesapeake Bay? What of James River?

6. What month was it? What is said of the voyage up the James?—**7.** Where did they begin a settlement? What was its name? When was this settlement made?—**8.** Did the colony prosper? Why not?—**9.** Tell me something further about the pioneers.—**10.** What of Captain John Smith?

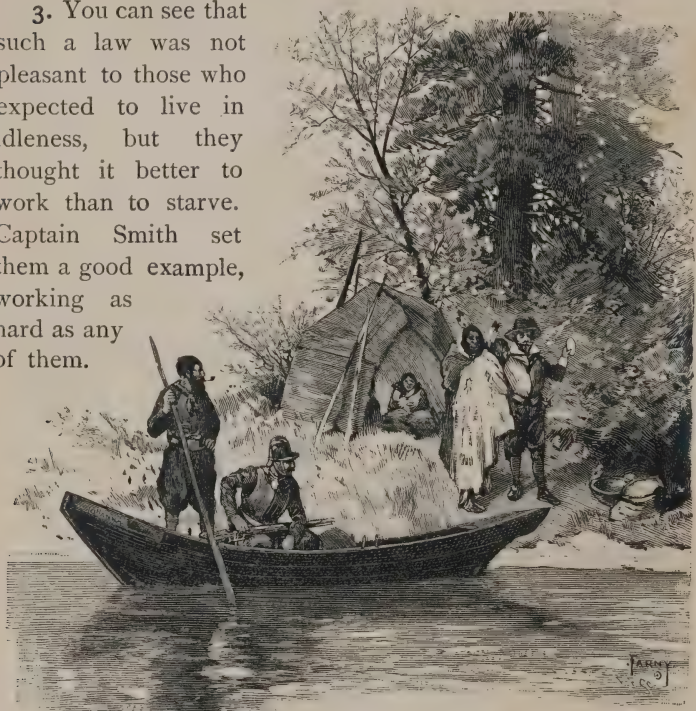
CHAPTER VII.

Captain John Smith and his Adventures.

1. Captain John Smith was born in England. He served in a number of wars, was a prisoner among the Turks, and led a very romantic life in different parts of the world. He came back to England just as the three vessels of the London Company were preparing to sail for America, and he gladly joined them.

2. When every thing had gone wrong with the colonists, and they were in despair, they elected Smith president. At once he showed great wisdom and energy. He made the good rule that the man who would not work should not eat.

3. You can see that such a law was not pleasant to those who expected to live in idleness, but they thought it better to work than to starve. Captain Smith set them a good example, working as hard as any of them.



Smith Trading with the Indians.

4. With a few companions, he explored most of the streams which flow into Chesapeake Bay. He often landed, and made presents to the Indians. The simple-hearted people were delighted with such kindness, and gave him, in turn, a great deal of corn. This was taken to James-

town and divided among the colonists, who were almost starving.

5. Captain Smith had many interesting things to relate of the Indians. When he went back to England, he published several accounts of his travels. In one of them, he said he was made a prisoner and taken before a great war chief, Pow-ha-tan′, who determined to put him to death.

6. Captain Smith was bound, and his head laid on a large stone. Just as the chief was about to raise his club, Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward, and begged so hard for the captive's life that the chief spared him. This is the story which Captain Smith told.

7. One night, while Smith was sleeping in his boat, a bag of gunpowder near him exploded, and he was badly injured. He had then been president nearly two years, and was compelled to go back to England to have his wounds treated. After making several more voyages, he died in that country.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give a brief history of Captain John Smith before he sailed for America.—2. How came the colonists to elect him president? What good rule did he make?—3. What effect did it produce?—4. Relate some things done by Captain Smith. How did he treat the Indians? What did they give him? What was done with the corn?—5. What did Captain Smith do on his return to England?—6. Repeat the story of Smith and Pocahontas.—7. What accident befell Captain Smith? What did this compel him to do? What followed?

CHAPTER VIII.

Despair of the Colonists.—Arrival of Lord Delaware.—Marriage of Pocahontas.

1. When Captain John Smith left Jamestown, there were five hundred men in the colony. Dreadful times followed. Idleness and famine swept away all but sixty, and they narrowly escaped. That winter is known in history as the "Starving Time."

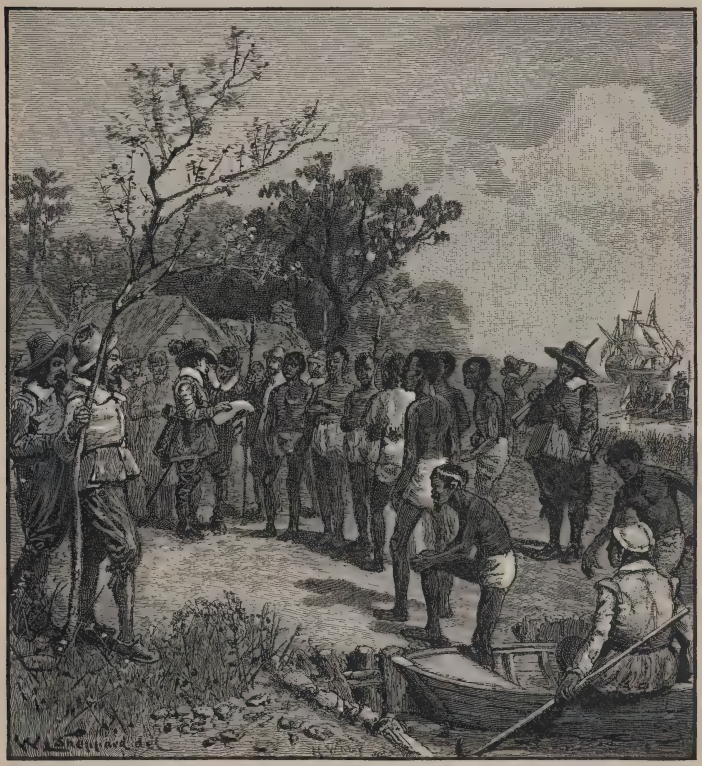
2. When spring came, the few survivors believed nothing could save them if they remained. They therefore embarked on their return voyage, doubtful whether they would live to reach their old homes, thousands of miles away.

3. While drifting down the James, they were amazed to see a ship coming up the river. When they met, the visitor was found to be their new governor, Lord De-la-ware, who brought with him emigrants and plenty of supplies.

4. The colonists were glad to return to the homes they had just left. Lord Delaware was a good governor, but his health soon failed, and he went back to England. Other settlers arrived, and Jamestown continued to prosper.

5. One day a Dutch vessel visited Jamestown. She had twenty Africans on board, who were sold to the colonists. In this manner, negro slavery was introduced into our country.

A. D. 1619.



Introduction of Negroes.

6. Pocahontas, of whom I have spoken, was a great favorite with the settlers. When the Indians formed a plot to kill them, she made her way alone through the woods at night to give them warning. While she was visiting a neighboring tribe, Captain Argall bought her, giving a

copper kettle in exchange. This outrage made Powhatan so angry that he began preparations to massacre all the whites.

7. A young English planter, named John Rolfe, had fallen in love with Pocahontas, who was very pretty and bright. He asked her hand in marriage, and she consented. In the quaint little church at Jamestown she was baptized, and, in broken English, repeated the marriage vows as they appear in the service of the Church of England.

POCAHONTAS.
Matoaks als Rebecka daughter to ye mighty Prince Powhatan Emperour of Attanoughkomouck als virginia converted and baptized ye Christian faith, and wife to ye worsl Mr Joh. Rolfe.
Ao 1616

8. This marriage made Powhatan a firm friend of the whites, who were in no further danger from him. Three years later, Rolfe sailed for England, taking his dusky wife with him. Her visit awakened great interest, for she was the first of her race to make such a voyage. In England she was known as Lady Rebecca, for it must not be forgotten that her father was a monarch among his people.

9. Lady Rebecca was presented to King James, and met her old friend, Captain John Smith, who was then in England. When about to sail for America, she fell ill and

died. The husband returned with his infant son, from whom many of the leading families in Virginia are proud to claim their descent.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many men were left in the colony when Captain Smith sailed for England? What is said of the "Starving Time?"—2. What took place in the following spring?—3. Describe the meeting with Lord Delaware.—4. What is said of Lord Delaware? What of Jamestown?—5. Tell when and how negro slavery was introduced into America.—6. What is said of Pocahontas? What angered Powhatan? What did he prepare to do?—7. What prevented the massacre? Describe the marriage of Pocahontas.—8. What effect did this marriage produce on Powhatan? Give an account of the visit of Pocahontas to England.—9. What is said of Rolfe?

CHAPTER IX.

Tobacco and Cotton.—Subsequent History of the Virginia Colony.

1. Among the many new and wonderful things seen by the first visitors to the New World was tobacco. The Indians were very fond of smoking it in their pipes, and the white men soon learned to do the same. It was sent to Europe, where it became very popular, and tobacco culture soon grew to be the leading industry of Jamestown.

2. The London Company sent one hundred and fifty young women to Virginia. The planters gladly paid from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco each for a wife, that being the price of her passage. Those who thus secured helpmates, gave up all thought of going back to England.

3. Cotton, which has become one of the great staple productions of the Southern States, was first raised in Virginia, but it was a number of years before it found much favor.

4. Sir George Yeardley (yard'le) arrived from England, and became governor. He was a wise ruler. He allowed the settlers to elect their own legislature, or law-making body. It met at Jamestown, and was called the House of Burgesses. It was the first legislative assembly of the New World.

July, 1619.

Settlers Choosing Wives.

5. When Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas, died, his brother, O-pe-can'can-ough, succeeded him as chief. He was a foe to the whites, and he and his warriors attacked the settlements with great fury. Nearly four hundred men, women, and children were killed in one day.

6. The colonists rallied, and began a savage war against the Indians. Hundreds of them were killed, and the rest were driven so far back in the wilderness that, for twenty years, they caused no more trouble.

7. But this was done at fearful cost to the settlers. Two thousand of them lost their lives by disease and war, and the eighty settlements were reduced to eight.

8. The king was so displeased with the manner in which the London Company managed affairs that he took away its charter, and gave the colony a royal governor. The colony prospered, and soon had a population of twenty thousand.

9. When Sir William Berkeley was governor, the settlers became dissatisfied on account of his harsh rule, and because he did not check the attacks of the Susquehanna Indians. They turned him out of office, and set up a government with Nathaniel Bacon at the head.

10. Civil war followed, and Jamestown was burned to the ground. It was never rebuilt. Bacon died in the midst of his success, and the rebellion at once came to an end.

11. Berkeley took a cruel revenge on those who had resisted him. He hung more than twenty, and even then was not satisfied. The king was so displeased with his course that he ordered him back to England, and sent a new governor in his place.

12. The new ruler was more oppressive than Berkeley, but the colony still prospered. There was every reason why it should do so. The woods abounded with game, the creeks were full of oysters, the rivers swarmed with fish, the soil was fertile, and the spirit of liberty was spreading among the people.

13. Before the civil war broke out, Charles II. gave all of Virginia to Lord Culpepper and the Earl of Arlington for thirty-one years. The grant was recalled, and Virginia was ruled by governors appointed by the king, or, in other words, remained a royal province, until the Revolution.

QUESTIONS.

1. Tell me something about tobacco.—2. What was done by the London Company? What did the planters do?—3. What is said of cotton?—4. What of Sir George Yeardley? Give an account of the first legislative assembly in the New World.—5. Who succeeded the chief Powhatan? What did he do?

6. What was done by the colonists?—7. What was the cost to the settlers?—8. What did the king do? Show how the colony prospered.—9. What led the people to rebel against their governor?—10. What followed? What of Bacon?—11. What is said of Berkeley? What was done by the king?—12. What is said of the new ruler? Did the colony prosper? Give some reasons for its prosperity.—13. What was done before the civil war broke out? What followed?

CHAPTER X.

The Early Settlement of New York.

Purchase of Manhattan Island.

1. You remember I told you that Captain Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River. He was an Englishman, but was in the service of the Dutch, who claimed the region extending from the Delaware River to the Connecticut, which they called New Netherland.

A. D. 1609.

2. The name of Hudson's little vessel was the Crescent. As he sailed up the broad river which bears his name, the Indians came to the shores, and looked in wonder upon

the first ship they had ever seen. They treated the visitors kindly when they landed, for they believed they were beings much superior to themselves. Their feelings must have been similar to those of the natives who first saw Columbus.

3. Hudson, like all the early navigators, was searching for a passage to the Pacific Ocean. Little did he think that he had reached a point only half-way between Europe and the Pacific. He went up the river to where Albany now stands.

4. A company of Dutch traders had sent out Hudson, who returned to Holland and made his report. The Dutch soon began bartering with the Indians, and established a trading-post on Manhattan Island, and shortly after another near the present site of Albany. A. D. 1613.

5. A settlement was formed on Manhattan Island and called New Amsterdam. This was the beginning of the city of New York, which is now the chief city or metropolis of the New World.

6. The streams abounded with muskrats and beavers, and the woods contained many foxes, raccoons, deer, bears, and other wild animals. Their skins were valuable then, as they are now, and the Indians traded them for knives, hatchets, and trinkets.

7. Manhattan Island, now worth many hundreds of millions of dollars, was bought from the Indians by Peter Min-u-its, the first governor, for sixty guilders worth of trinkets,—equal to about twenty-four dollars.

8. The last governor of New Netherlands was Peter Stuyvesant (stive'sant). He was stern, brave, and energetic, but the people did not like him. He was tyrannical,

Peter Stuyvesant.

and would not allow them to have any voice in their own government.

9. To show the character of Governor Stuyvesant, I will tell you one incident. The Dutch claimed all the coast as far south as Maryland, but the Swedes made settlements near the present city of Wilmington, Delaware, and called them New Sweden.

10. Stuyvesant sailed against New Sweden with six hundred men. He promptly conquered the Swedes, and made them a part of the colony of New Netherlands.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of Captain Henry Hudson? What claim was made by the Dutch?—2. Describe the voyage of the Crescent up the Hudson.—3. For what was Captain Hudson searching? How far did he ascend the river?—4. Who had sent out Hudson? What did the Dutch do? When was the first trading-post established on Manhattan Island? What other post was established shortly after?—5. What was the first settlement called? What is said of it?

6. What were found in the streams and woods? What of their skins?—7. Give the facts concerning the first purchase of Manhattan Island.—8. What of the last governor of New Netherlands?—9. What had been done by the Swedes?—10. What did Governor Stuyvesant do?

CHAPTER XI.

The Early Settlement of New York.—Concluded.

1. While Holland laid claim to so much territory, England insisted that New Netherlands belonged to her on account of its discovery by the Cabots. An English fleet was sent to New Amsterdam, and demanded the surrender of the city. A. D. 1664.

2. Grim old Governor Stuyvesant was not the one to surrender simply because he was ordered to do so. He was very angry, and stamped about the little town on his wooden leg, urging all to make ready to fight the English ships that had dared to ask him to give up the place.

3. But, to Stuyvesant's indignation, the people refused to fight. They were tired of being ruled by him, and were glad the English had come. The governor had no choice, and the city surrendered. The name New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and Fort Orange was called Albany.

4. While England and Holland were at war, New York was retaken by the Dutch fleet; fifteen months later, the war being ended, it was ceded back to England. A. D. 1673.

5. The province of New York suffered on account of its rulers. Sir Edmund Andros was governor a number of

Stuyvesant Exhorting the Dutch.

years. He was a tyrant, and the people were glad when his power was taken from him.

6. When news was brought to New York that James II. had been driven from the throne of England, a popular uprising followed, and the royal governor fled. Captain Leisler (līs'ler) took charge of affairs.

7. Colonel Sloughter (slaw'ter) was appointed governor of New York. He sent Colonel Ingoldsby, who demanded the surrender of the fort. Captain Leisler would not yield, whereupon he and his son-in-law, Milborne, were arrested

on the charge of treason. They were sentenced to death, but Sloughter would not sign the death warrant.

8. Leisler had bitter enemies, who resorted to trickery to secure his death. They invited the governor to a feast, and plied him with wine until he was intoxicated. It was then easy to persuade him to sign the death warrant. When he became sober, both Leisler and Milborne had been executed.

9. New York had much trouble with her governors, and many stirring events took place. It remained a royal province until the Revolution.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why did England claim New Netherlands? What did she do?—2. What of Governor Stuyvesant?—3. What of the people? What followed? What change of names took place?—4. Was New York ever retaken by the Dutch? How long did they hold it?—5. What is said of the rulers of New York? What of Sir Edmund Andros?

6. What news reached New York? What followed?—7. Describe the difficulty with Captain Leisler.—8. In what manner was the governor's signature to the death warrant obtained?—9. What further is said of New York?

The Landing of the Pilgrims.

CHAPTER XII.

The Settlement at Plymouth.

1. The English government showed such cruelty toward those who differed from the Church of England that a number emigrated to Holland. They were called Puritans, and sometimes Pilgrims. They were very religious, and desired to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

2. The Puritans did not feel at home in Holland. They longed for a country which they might call their own, and determined to sail for the New World. One hundred and two of them embarked on the Mayflower.

3. The voyage lasted over three months, and they did not reach New England until winter. The weather was stormy, and the shore was covered with snow. The prospect was dismal, but the Puritans were brave, and shrank from no hardship. All landed in safety on the bleak coast. Dec. 21, 1620.

4. Before landing, the men gathered in the cabin of the Mayflower, and agreed upon a form of government. It was written out and signed by each, and John Carver was made the first governor.

5. The Puritans were the right sort of people for pioneers. They were industrious, good, and charitable,

though very strict in their habits. They were not looking for gold, but were ready to toil, and to bear all manner of hardship.

6. As soon as they landed, they began cutting down trees and building huts. The Indians peeped out from the woods, but did not offer to molest them. Nineteen houses, one for each family, were built, besides a large store-house for general use.

7. The winter was not very severe, but the settlers suffered greatly. Pneumonia, or lung fever, swept off many: at one time, there were only seven persons able to attend to the sick, and, when spring came, half had died. Among them was Governor Carver.

8. One day, in the spring, an Indian came from the woods, and, passing through the village, called out, "Welcome, Englishmen! Welcome, Englishmen!" As may well be supposed, the settlers were astonished, and gathered around the warrior to learn what it meant.

9. The Indian proved to be Sam'o-set, of the Wampon-oag tribe. He had learned a few words from some English fishermen he had seen along the coast of what is now called Maine. He could have said nothing more pleasing to the settlers.

10. Samoset was treated kindly, and went back to his people. Soon after, Mas'sas-soit, chief of the Wampon-oags, visited the colonists. He, too, was welcomed and used well. The chief showed his gratitude by making a treaty of peace, which was unbroken for nearly fifty years. Had such kindness been shown the Indians in every case, much suffering would have been saved the pioneers in the New World.

11. The summer which followed was a busy one. Barley, peas, and Indian corn were planted, and the settlers did all they could to make their homes cheerful and comfortable. A platform was erected on the hill, and five guns were mounted for defence against the Indians.

12. A brook of clear water ran by the little settlement, and the account of the colonists says the birds sang in the woods most pleasantly, and the wild flowers were very sweet. Peace and harmony ruled, and the future of the colony seemed most promising.

QUESTIONS.

1. What caused a number of Puritans to leave England? Whither did they go? What was the character of the Puritans?—2. What led the Puritans to select the New World as a home? What of their embarkation?—3. Describe their voyage. When was the landing made?—4. What was done before landing?—5. Why were the Puritans good pioneers?

6. What was done after landing? What of the Indians? What were built?—7. Describe the sufferings during the first winter.—8. Give an account of their Indian visitor.—9. Who was the Indian?—10. How was he treated? What of Massassoit? Suppose such kindness had always been shown the Indians?—11. What was done during the following summer?—12. What does the account of the colonists say? What of the condition of the colony?

CHAPTER XIII.

Massachusetts.—Continued.

1. The settlers would have had no trouble with the Indians had they been like Massassoit and his Wamponoags, but some of the other tribes were not willing that the white men should make their homes on their hunting grounds.

2. One of the most powerful tribes was the Nar-ra-gansetts. They sent to the colonists, as notice to prepare for war, a bundle of arrows tied with the skin of a rattlesnake. Governor Bradford sent back the skin filled with gunpowder. The Indians understood that to mean that the whites were ready. The English were not disturbed.

3. Other Puritans arrived from England, and the colony prospered. The soil was good, and it was not long before the settlers had corn to sell to the Indians.

4. The arrival of emigrants continued, and Salem and Charlestown were settled. This was the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was separate from the Plymouth Colony. John Winthrop was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

5. With three hundred families, Governor Winthrop settled on a small peninsula, called by the Indians Shawmut, but which he named Boston. [A. D. 1630.] The

Narragansett Snake Skin.

colony flourished, and within ten years planted settlements at Dorchester, Roxbury, Lynn, and other places.

6. You would not think that the Puritans, who had suffered so much for conscience' sake, would be wanting in charity toward those of a different belief. Yet they were severe in their treatment of such persons. They would allow only members of their own church to vote in civil affairs, and those who did not agree with them were sent back to England.

7. Roger Williams was an eloquent minister of Salem. He boldly preached that every one is answerable for his belief to God alone. He declared that, besides paying King Charles for his lands, the settlers ought also to pay the Indians.

8. This kind of preaching made the people angry, and Williams was ordered back to England. He escaped, however, and, in the depth of winter, found refuge among the Narragansett Indians. Their chief welcomed him to his wigwam, and treated him with great kindness.

9. Some years later, the first Quakers arrived in Boston. You would not suppose that such good and peaceable people would be harmed, but they were persecuted with great cruelty. They were fined, whipped, and imprisoned; and four were put to death before the persecutions ceased.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the Indians?—2. Relate the story of the bundle of arrows and the rattlesnake skin.—3. What of the arrivals from England?—4. What other places were settled? Who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?—5. Give the particulars of the founding of Boston. What other settlements were made within the next ten years?

6. Show how the Puritans lost sight of the cause which led them to come to the New World.—7. What of Roger Williams?—8. What did the colonists do? Why was Williams not sent to England? Where did he find refuge?—9. Show how the Quakers were persecuted.

CHAPTER XIV.

King Philip's War.

1. The Indian chief, Massassoit, who visited the settlement, made a treaty of peace with the settlers, which was never broken on his part. After his death, his son, known as King Philip, became chief.

2. This sachem was one of the greatest Indians that ever lived. He was brave and wise, and he saw that unless the settlers were killed the red men's hunting grounds would soon be gone forever. He formed a plan for uniting enough of his race to slay all the English.

3. But Philip knew how terrible such a war must be, and he brooded over the scheme a long time before striking a blow. It may be doubted whether he would have begun the war had he not been treated with suspicion and cruelty by the whites.

4. At last he persuaded the Narragansetts to join him, and the first attack was made at Swansea, on a Sunday, while the settlers were on their way to church. Eight were killed, and a number of horses and cattle were driven away. June 24, 1675.

5. The pioneers flew to arms. They fortified their houses, and carried their guns with them at all times. It must have been a strange sight, when they stacked their

muskets outside the church door, and a sentinel kept watch while the people within were engaged in worship. Sometimes the words of the preacher were checked by the war-whoop of the Indians, and the congregation rushed out to snatch up their weapons and drive off their enemies.

A Sentinel at Church.

6. The Indians were very cruel in their warfare, and the colonists hunted them down without mercy. When winter came, Josiah Winslow, with a large body of men, attacked the Narragan-

sett stronghold, and slew over a thousand Indians, sparing neither women nor children.

7. King Philip was soon a fugitive, running or hiding all the while from the colonists. Only a few warriors remained with him, and his wife and child fell into the hands of his enemies. He finally stole back to his old home on Mount Hope, near Bristol, Rhode Island. He was broken-hearted, but defiant.

8. The settlers were close behind him, and soon surrounded his hiding-place. While creeping out of a swamp, the chief came upon one of his warriors. Supposing he was a friend, Philip ran toward him, when the Indian raised his gun and shot him dead.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of Massassoit? Who succeeded him?—2. What was the character of King Philip?—3. What further is said of him?—4. What tribe joined him? Describe the first attack by the Indians.—5. What was done by the pioneers? How was public worship conducted? What sometimes took place?—6. How was the warfare conducted on both sides? Describe the destruction of the Narragansett stronghold.—7. What is said of King Philip?—8. Give an account of his death.

CHAPTER XV.

The Salem Witchcraft.

1. I COULD relate a great many interesting events in the history of Massachusetts, but I have space only for a few. You know that Harvard College is one of the most famous institutions of learning in this country. It is in Cambridge, and was the first founded in the colonies. [A. D. 1638.]

2. The first printing press in the United States was set up in Cambridge. The first publication was the New England Almanac. [A. D. 1639.]

3. The mother country, as you remember we sometimes call England, had much trouble with Massachusetts. The colony resisted the harsh laws and heavy taxes of Governor Andros, who had been sent over by King James to rule all the colonies of New England; and when they heard that England had a new king, they put their royal governor in jail and waited for the new king to send them a better one.

4. But one of the strangest facts in the history of the colony was the Salem witchcraft. The folks in Salem suddenly seemed to have lost their senses with respect to this matter; but they were not much worse than people living in England at that time.

A. D. 1692.

A Suspected Witch.

5. Some poor old woman was generally fixed upon as the witch, and it was thought that she had the power to change herself into the form of a cat or some other animal. Many of the ignorant people believed, too, that she rode through the air on a broomstick to a place where she met a party of demons, and helped them form plans of mischief.

6. The delusion began in the house of a minister, where a company of girls had met to study the black art, as it was called. They were suddenly affected with a nervous twitching of the face and muscles, and accused an old Indian servant of bewitching them.

7. She was whipped until she confessed the crime. A fast day was ordered, and the excitement spread everywhere. Magistrates were kept busy punishing those who were arrested, and it was unsafe even to express a doubt of their guilt.

8. Fifty-five persons were tortured, and twenty put to death, before the people awoke to their sin and folly. Then the persecutions ended, and those who had taken part in them bitterly repented the great wrong they had done.

QUESTIONS.

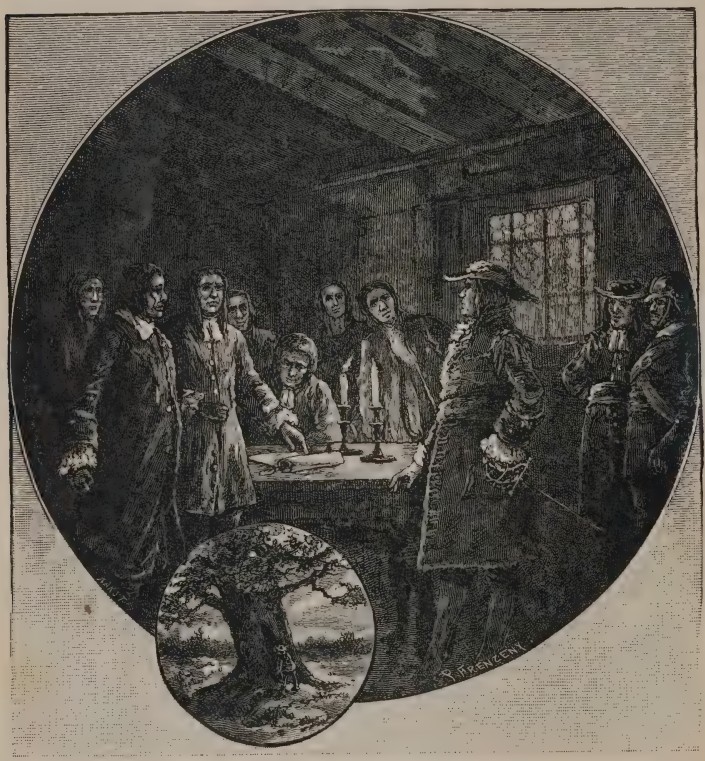
1. What can you tell concerning Harvard College?—2. Of the first printing press in the United States?—3. What is said of the trouble between Massachusetts and the mother country?—4. What strange delusion prevailed in Massachusetts about two hundred years ago?—5. Who was generally fixed upon as the witch?—6. Tell how the Salem witchcraft began.—7. What followed?—8. Give the rest of the story.

CHAPTER XVI.

Connecticut.

Roger Williams Entering the Wigwam.

1. THE state of Connecticut lies next to Massachusetts, and was settled only a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The Dutch and English claimed the territory, and the former made haste to build a fort on the Connecticut River before the English could take possession.



Andros Demanding the Charter.

2. Some Massachusetts traders, however, made a settlement at Windsor, and two years later Hartford was founded. The soil was very fertile, and a great many went from Massachusetts and made their homes in Connecticut.

A. D. 1633.

3. The Indians soon caused trouble. The Pequods were angered because the whites took their hunting grounds, and they urged the Narragansetts to join them in a war against the settlers.

4. Roger Williams, having been banished from Massachusetts, was living with the Narragansetts. It was on a dark, stormy night that he learned of the plot, and without delay he hurried to the Indian village. He entered the wigwam of the old chief just as he was on the point of yielding to the Pequod messengers. The earnest appeal of Williams led the sachem to refuse to join in the war.

5. The Pequods were greatly disappointed, but they began the war alone. The settlers rallied, and early one morning, in the summer, attacked the Pequod stronghold on the Mystic River. The Indians were surrounded, and every one killed. Thus, in one day, the Pequod tribe was destroyed. The peace which followed lasted forty years. A. D. 1637.

6. You remember Sir Edmund Andros, who was greatly disliked by the colonists in New York and New England. While he was governor of New England, he came before the Connecticut Assembly, which was in session at Hartford, and ordered them to give up their charter. A. D. 1687.

7. Andros was only obeying the orders of the king, who thought the colonies had too much liberty. The people of Connecticut were pleased with their charter, and were unwilling to surrender it. They argued with the tyrant until dark, when he ordered the charter to be brought in. He was obeyed, but at that moment the candles in the room were blown out.

8. When they were relighted, the charter was missing. Andros was enraged, and went off declaring the charter government at an end. William Wadsworth had caught up the document the moment the lights were blown out, and, hurrying from the room, hid it in the trunk of a tree.

9. The tree was thus made famous. It was known as the Charter Oak, and was carefully preserved as long as the decaying limbs and trunk could be held together. A great storm at last brought it crashing to the ground, and the fragments were gathered up and saved by curiosity seekers.

10. The charter lay within the oak for two years, when Andros was seized and put in jail in Boston. Wadsworth then brought it out, and Connecticut resumed the old form of government, which lasted until the Revolution.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Connecticut? Who claimed it? How did the Dutch try to shut out their rivals?—2. Where and by whom was the first settlement made in Connecticut? When was Hartford founded? Whence came many emigrants?—3. What of the Pequods?—4. Explain why they failed to gain the help of the Narragansetts.—5. Give the subsequent history of the Pequods.

6. What was done by Sir Edmund Andros?—7, 8. Give a history of the charter.—9. What of the Charter Oak?—10. How long was the charter hidden? What then took place?

CHAPTER XVII.

Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

1. When Roger Williams found refuge with the Narragansett Indians, he bought some land of them, which he named Providence, because God had been so merciful to him. Many people from Massachusetts joined him, and thus the first settlement in Rhode Island was made. A. D. 1636.

2. Two years later, William Coddington and others bought the island known as Rhode Island, and made settlements. Among the pioneers was Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was also an exile, like Roger Williams, on account of her religious belief.

3. Roger Williams went to England, and brought back a charter which united all the settlements into one colony. The people then met, and agreed upon a free constitution. The colony was prosperous from the first. A. D. 1644.

4. The first settlements in New Hampshire were made at Little Harbor, near the present city of Portsmouth, and at Dover. The name New Hampshire was given in remembrance of Hampshire, in England, the old home of John Mason, one of those who sent emigrants from Maine into New Hampshire. A. D. 1623.

5. The settlements were so feeble that they placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts. They became independent a hundred years later, and remained so until the Revolution.

A. D. 1641.

6. The settlements in Maine were few and weak. The king of England made so many conflicting grants that much trouble followed. The pioneers were afraid of the French, who had settled near them, and few attempts were made to till the land. The people occupied themselves mainly with fishing and hunting. Massachusetts secured the province by purchase, and retained it until it became a state.

7. Vermont was never a colony. It was first settled near the present site of Brattleboro. It was claimed as a part of New York and New Hampshire until it was formed into a state. [A. D. 1791.]

A. D. 1724.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give an account of the first settlement in Rhode Island.—2. What of the island of Rhode Island? Who was Mrs. Anne Hutchinson?—3. What was done by Roger Williams? What did the people do? Did the colony prosper?—4. When and where were the first settlements made in New Hampshire? Why was the colony called New Hampshire?—5. What is said of the settlements? When did they become independent?

6. What of the settlements in Maine? What caused trouble? Whom did the settlers fear? How did the people mainly occupy themselves? What of Massachusetts?—7. What is said of Vermont? When and where was Vermont first settled? Of what did it originally form a part?

CHAPTER XVIII.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

1. We have learned the early history of New York, Virginia, and the New England States. We shall now study the remaining ones that were settled before the Revolution. These, including what we have named, except Vermont, are known as the thirteen original colonies.

2. New Jersey was a part of New Netherlands. The first settlements were made by New England Puritans. The Duke of York gave to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all the territory now known as New Jersey. It was named after the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, and of which Carteret had been governor. A. D. 1664.

3. Lord Berkeley sold his share to a company of English Quakers, and shortly after the province was divided into East and West Jersey. Carteret sold his rights to William Penn and eleven other Quakers.

4. You can easily see how such frequent changes made trouble about the ownership of lands. Law suits, caused by the uncertainty of the early titles, have been in the courts within the past few years. The two provinces united under the name of New Jersey, and joined them-

selves to New York. It afterward became independent, and no further change took place until the Revolution.

5. Delaware was first settled by the Swedes at Chris-
A. D. 1638. tiana. They bought the land of the Indians, and called it New Sweden. They built a fort on Tinicum Island, a short distance below where Philadelphia now stands. This was the first settlement in what is now Pennsylvania. [A. D. 1643.]

William Penn.

6. It will be remembered that Governor Stuyvesant came down from New Amsterdam, with six hundred armed men, and captured all the settlements. They flourished just as well after capture as before.

7. The present state of Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II.
A. D. 1681. to William Penn. The next year Delaware was given him by the Duke of York, who was a friend of the good man.

8. William Penn was wise and noble. He bought the land of the Indians, after paying the king for it, and he treated the Swedes so kindly that he won their good will. He was so truthful and generous with the Indians that the treaty of peace which he made with them was not broken for seventy years.

Penn Treating with the Indians.

9. Penn laid out the city of Philadelphia, and went back to England one year later, leaving the colonies contented and prosperous. The government was fully organized, and the twenty settled townships had a population of 7,000.

10. When Penn returned from England, he found the settlers in Delaware in favor of a separate government. They had been included at first in Pennsylvania, but afterward had become almost entirely independent, and the final separation between the two colonies now took place with the consent of Penn. A. D. 1703.

11. After the death of Penn, his sons ruled the colony through deputy-governors. They allowed all sects in religion, and, though the Quakers were most numerous, the other denominations flourished. Tobacco was largely cultivated, and a thriving trade was carried on with England, the West Indies, and the southern provinces.

12. Pennsylvania and Maryland had much trouble over the boundary between the provinces. The dividing line was drawn in 1767 by two surveyors, Mason and Dixon, who fixed the boundary on what has been known ever since as "Mason and Dixon's Line."

QUESTIONS.

1. What do we mean by the thirteen original colonies?—2. Of what was New Jersey a part? Who made the first settlement? When? To whom was New Jersey ceded by the Duke of York? Why was it called New Jersey?—3. What transaction followed? How was the province divided? What sale was made by Carteret?—4. What trouble arose from the frequent change of owners? What union took place? What followed?—5. Give an account of the first settlement in Delaware. In Pennsylvania.

6. Recall how it was the settlements were transferred to the Dutch.—7. What grant was made to William Penn? What other grant was made?—8. What was the character of William Penn? Give some proofs of his wisdom and kindness.—9. What did Penn do? Show the prosperity of the colonies.—10. What did Penn find on returning from England? What had been done? When was Delaware separated from Pennsylvania?—11. How was Pennsylvania ruled after the death of Penn? Show the liberality of the government. What is said of tobacco and the trade of the colony?—12. What trouble arose between Pennsylvania and Maryland? How was it settled?

CHAPTER XIX.

Maryland and the Carolinas.

1. During the reign of Charles I., the Roman Catholics suffered much persecution in England. Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) was a Roman Catholic nobleman, who obtained from the king a grant of territory north of the Potomac. His purpose was to found a refuge for those of his faith. A. D. 1629.

2. Lord Baltimore died before the king's seal was placed upon the patent. It was then made out in the name of his son Cecil. The first settlement was planted at St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Potomac, by Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore. A. D. 1634.

3. Previous to this, William Clayborne, of Virginia, under a license from the king, had established a trading-post within the limits of Maryland. He was driven out by the authorities, and took refuge in Virginia.

4. A number of years afterward, Clayborne returned with a force, and expelled Governor Calvert in turn. He seized the government, and held it a short time. Dispute and strife followed, and at last Clayborne was overthrown. More serious trouble followed.

5. The Catholics passed the "Toleration Act," which allowed every one to worship God as he chose. When the

Settlement of Maryland.

Protestants obtained control of the Assembly, they took away all the rights of the Catholics in the colony.

6. Civil war followed, and lasted five years, when the Catholics regained their rights. Nearly thirty years later, another religious war broke out, and the Catholics were again persecuted. The king recalled the proprietary rights of the Lord Baltimore who was then at the head of the colony. They were returned to the fourth Lord Baltimore, and no further disturbance took place until the Revolution.

7. All the land between Virginia and Florida was granted by King Charles II. to Lord Clarendon and others. They called it Carolina in honor of King Charles (Latin *Carolus*).

A. D. 1663.

8. A colony, known as the Albemarle Colony, had already made a settlement near the mouth of Chowan River. These settlers were from Virginia, and this was the first permanent settlement within the boundaries of what is now the state of North Carolina.

9. Lord Clarendon and his friends had a plan for founding a great empire in Carolina, under a "Grand Model" form of government; but the Albemarle settlers had already formed a plan of government much better suited to their needs, and so the "Grand Model" was given up.

10. The first settlers of South Carolina were sent from England by Lord Clarendon's company. This was known as the Carteret Colony. Their settlement, called Charleston, was first made on the south side of Ashley River; but, ten years later, it was removed to where Charleston now stands. A. D. 1670.

11. The fine climate and soil attracted many settlers. Among them were thousands of Huguenots, or French Protestants, who left their own country on account of persecutions. They were industrious, intelligent, and of high moral character, and proved in every sense a blessing to South Carolina.

12. Plantations of mulberry trees, which, you know, furnish the food for silk worms, and of olives and pears, were planted, and grew well. The captain of a vessel from Madagascar presented the governor of the Carteret Colony with a bag of seed rice, which the governor gave to his friends. They sowed it in the lowlands, where it thrived wonderfully. Rice has long been a leading production of South Carolina.

13. The Tuscarora Indians massacred one hundred and thirty of the settlers in North Carolina. South Carolina sent soldiers to the relief of their neighbors. A large number of Indians were taken prisoners, and the rest were driven far beyond the colony.

A. D. 1711.

14. The king of England bought the whole province of Carolina from the proprietors, and divided it into North and South Carolina. Each had its own separate government from this time to the Revolution.

A. D. 1729.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the Roman Catholics of England during the reign of Charles I.? What grant was made to Lord Baltimore? What was his purpose?—2. What change was made in the name of the grantee? Why? Give an account of the first settlement in Maryland.—3. What of William Clayborne?—4. What did Clayborne afterward do? What followed?—5. What was done by the Catholics? By the Protestants?—6. What of the civil wars? What did the king do? To whom were the proprietary rights returned?

7. When and to whom was Carolina granted? Why was it named Carolina?—8. What settlement had already been made? Where were the settlers from? What is said of the settlement?—9. What can you tell of the "Grand Model?"—10. Describe the first settlement of South Carolina.—11. What of the climate and soil? What is said of the Huguenots?—12. What were planted, and what thrived? Relate how rice came to be a staple production of South Carolina.—13. What took place in 1711? What help was given by South Carolina? What was the result?—14. What purchase was made in 1729? What of the division of the provinces?

CHAPTER XX.

Georgia.

1. THE last colony settled before the Revolution was Georgia. James Oglethorpe, an officer in the British army, and a member of Parliament, received, with others, a grant of land between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. His wish was to found a home for poor people, and for those distressed by debts. At that time, England imprisoned persons who could not pay their debts. A. D. 1732.

James Oglethorpe.

2. Oglethorpe brought the first emigrants to Georgia and founded Savannah. [A. D. 1733.] A number of Highlanders and Germans joined them soon afterward, and added to the prosperity of the colony.

3. The Spaniards claimed the territory, and soon caused trouble. Oglethorpe led a force into Florida, and besieged

St. Augustine. [A. D. 1740.] He was unable to capture the place, and returned home. Then the Spaniards invaded Georgia with three thousand soldiers.

4. Oglethorpe had about one fourth as many men, but he handled them with such skill that the invaders withdrew without inflicting much injury upon the settlements.

5. For a time the colony did not prosper, and Georgia became a royal province. More liberal laws were made, and it speedily grew to be the most prosperous of all the colonies.

QUESTIONS.

1. Which was the last colony settled before the Revolution? What grant was made to Oglethorpe? What was his purpose?—2. Give an account of the first settlement.—3. What of the Spaniards? Of the expedition against St. Augustine? How did the Spaniards retaliate?—4. What was the result?—5. What of the subsequent history of the colony?

CHAPTER XXI.

Intercolonial Wars.

1. As the settlement of the colonies went on, it became clear that England and France were the great rival nations in the New World. They were jealous of each other, and their colonies in America shared the feeling.

2. King William's War was so called because William III. was king of England at the time. The struggle was between that country and France. The Indians in America helped the French, and committed many cruelties. The war began in 1689, and ended in 1697.

3. When Queen Anne was on the throne of England, war was declared against France and Spain. The English and French settlers were once more arrayed against each other, and New England suffered the most. Queen Anne's War began in 1702, and ended in 1713.

4. War having again broken out between England and France, during the reign of King George II., the quarrel spread to the New World. While it was in progress, a combined force of English and Colonial troops captured Louisburg, a strongly fortified city on the island of Cape Breton. It was given back to the French when peace was declared. King George's War began in 1744, and ended in 1748.

The Attack on Louisburg.

5. You will see that these wars in Europe did a great deal of harm to the colonies in this country. Many lives were lost, and the settlements suffered more than can be told.

6. The Indians showed no mercy to any one. The settlers were often aroused in the middle of the night by the war-whoops of the savages, and those who could not escape, and were spared the tomahawk, were carried away prisoners.

7. From the opening of the intercolonial wars until the close was a period of fifty-nine years, of which about two

thirds were spent in violence and bloodshed. While these wars caused much suffering and distress, yet the colonies continued to grow in power and wealth. The wish to be free from British government now began to show itself, and several tyrannical acts of British officials were openly and boldly resented.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of France and England?—2. Why was King William's War so called? Between what two nations was the struggle? What part did the Indians in America take? When did King William's War begin and end?—3. Why was Queen Anne's War so called? What part of our country suffered the most? When did the war begin and end?—4. Why was King George's War so called? What is said of Louisburg? When did King George's War begin and end?—5. What was the effect of these wars upon the colonies in this country?—6. What is said of the Indians during these wars?—7. What part of the time from the beginning to the close of the intercolonial wars was spent in violence? What is said of the colonies?

CHAPTER XXII.

The Causes of the French and Indian War.

1. You have been told that France and England were the great rivals in settling the New World. Although the intercolonial wars were ended by treaties made in Europe, the claims of those nations to territory in America were not settled. A struggle to decide those claims was sure to come.

2. France had more than sixty military stations, extending from Lake Ontario down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Her surveyors traversed the country south of Lake Erie to the mountains, and took possession in the name of France. Her intention was to found a great empire in the valley of the Mississippi. A. D. 1750.

3. England at that time occupied settlements along the Atlantic coast for a distance of a thousand miles. Both nations claimed the territory near the Ohio River, and it was that fact which led to the French and Indian War.

4. The Ohio Company was composed mainly of Virginians, whose purpose was to trade for furs with the Indians. They obtained from the king of England a grant of half a million acres of land near the Ohio.

5. This large tract, you will notice, was in the territory claimed by the French. When the governor of Canada

(which belonged to France), learned what the Ohio Company meant to do, he sent troops into the region, and built several military posts, so as to break up the trade of the English settlers.

6. The Company complained to Governor Din-wid'die, of Virginia, who asked for instructions from the General Assembly. That body directed him to send a messenger to the French general, and demand an explanation of what he had done.

7. Governor Dinwiddie wrote the letter, and then selected a youth, barely twenty-one years of age, to carry it the long distance through the wilderness to the French commander of the forts. The young man was a surveyor, very intelligent, and of the highest moral character. He was of large, athletic figure, powerful, active, a fine horseman; and, when only nineteen years old, had been made adjutant-general in the colony. Do you know his name?

QUESTIONS.

1. How were the claims of England and France to territory in the New World affected by the intercolonial wars?—2. What was the strength of France in 1750 in the New World? What was done by her surveyors? What was the purpose of France?—3. What were the American possessions of England? What caused the French and Indian War?—4. What was the Ohio Company? What grant did it obtain?—5. What did the governor of Canada do?—6. To whom did the Ohio Company complain? What followed?—7. Describe as well as you can the messenger selected by Governor Dinwiddie to carry his letter to the French commander.

Adjutant-general Washington.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Washington's Journey through the Wilderness.

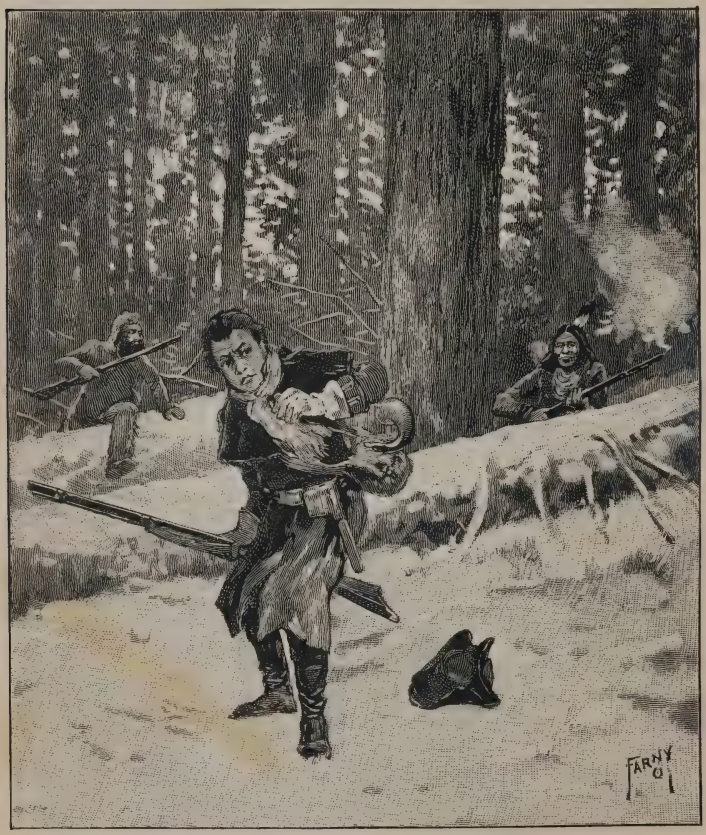
1. The young man whom Governor Dinwiddie fixed upon to carry his letter to the French commander was George Washington, afterwards commander-in-chief of the American army, the first President of the United States, and the Father of his Country.

2. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and in early life displayed those traits which made the name of Washington illustrious. Every American boy should study and imitate the character of that great and good man.

3. On the same day that Washington was handed the letter, he started for the French fort, more than five hundred miles distant. His course led through the trackless woods, in which were treacherous Indians and wild beasts. He took with him one interpreter, four attendants, and a guide.

4. The party were a month on the journey, suffering a great deal, for it was the middle of winter. The letter was delivered to the French commander, who wrote his reply, and handed it to Washington.

5. The little company started at once on their return. The weather was bitterly cold, and snow fell a great deal



Washington, Gist, and the Indian.

of the time. In the depths of the dismal woods, the horses gave out. Washington and his guide, Christopher Gist, then pressed forward on foot.

6. They took a new route, with only their compass to guide them. They were often forced to struggle through the deep snow, and at night the little camp fire kept them from freezing to death.

7. A skulking Indian fired at Washington, when only a few paces distant, but missed him. The Indian was captured, and when night came was allowed to depart. "I would have killed him," said Gist, "but Washington forbade."

8. In crossing the Alleghany River on a raft, the rushing ice wrenched the pole from Washington's hand with such violence that he was thrown into the river. He was a fine swimmer, however, and with little trouble saved himself.

9. Washington reached home in safety, and handed the letter of the French commander to Governor Dinwiddie. The governor was notified that the French had obeyed orders, and they meant to break up every English settlement in the disputed territory. Jan., 1754.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was selected to bear the letter of Governor Dinwiddie?—2. Give some account of him.—3. When did Washington start on his journey? How great was the distance? Who went with him?—4. How long were they in making the journey? What of the French commander?—5. What is said of their return? What misfortune befell them?—6. What difficulties met them?—7. Relate the affair with the Indian.—8. What mishap befell Washington?—9. What reply did Washington bring back from the French commander?

CHAPTER XXIV.

The French and Indian War.

1. The defiant reply of the French commander meant war, for the English would never consent to leave the territory until driven out by force of arms.

2. Governor Dinwiddie sent a company to build a fort where Pittsburg now stands, and an English regiment, with Washington second in command, marched into the disputed territory.

3. But the French were ahead of them. They had driven out the traders, and built Fort Du Quesne (doo-kāne). Washington hurried forward with a reconnoitering party, and defeated a force of the enemy at Great Meadows. He then built a fort, and prepared for the attack that he knew would soon be made.

4. Six hundred French and one hundred Indians opened a fierce fire, and kept it up, through a heavy rain-storm, for nine hours. The Virginians fought with great bravery, led to do so by the courage of their commander. After thirty of the English, and three of the French, had been killed, a parley was called. Colonel Washington agreed to return with his men to Virginia.

5. General Braddock arrived from England with two regiments of British regulars. With Washington as his

Washington Counseling General Braddock.

aide, he set out, in the summer of 1755, to capture Fort Du Quesne. Previous to this, the colonies had formed an alliance for prosecuting the war, and two thousand American troops joined Braddock's expedition. But Braddock despised them, and wrote home, "I expect from them almost no military service."

6. Washington was alarmed when he saw the regulars march into the wilderness as though on parade, with drums beating, fifes playing, and colors flying, to meet the Indians, who often fired from ambush when fighting a foe. He offered good counsel to General Braddock, but that officer told him he knew his own business, and he did not thank him for his advice.

7. It would have been well for Braddock had he heeded the wise words of the young Virginian, for, just as Washington feared, the soldiers were attacked while passing through a ravine. The Indians were hidden from sight, and poured a deadly fire upon the regulars.

8. The British knew nothing about Indian fighting, and were terrified by the war-whoops. Most of the officers were soon killed or wounded. Braddock himself was wounded so badly that he died within a few days. The men huddled together in a body, a fair mark for their unseen foe, while they themselves could fire only at the rocks and trees. At last, they broke and ran.

9. Washington had two horses killed under him, and four bullets went through his coat, but he escaped unharmed. He showed great bravery and presence of mind while fighting the Indians in their own way, and covered the retreat of the British with his American troops.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the reply of the French commander?—2. What was done by Governor Dinwiddie? What force was sent into the disputed territory?—3. What of the French? Of Washington?—4. Describe the engagement at Great Meadows. What was the result of the parley?—5. What important force reached America? What did Braddock set out to do? What is said of the colonies? What did Braddock think of the American troops?—6. What alarmed Washington? What of him and General Braddock?—7. How was the attack made?—8. Describe the battle.—9. What of Washington?

CHAPTER XXV.

The French and Indian War.—Concluded.

1. After the colonies had been fighting two years, Great Britain declared war against France. During that period the English colonies lost ground, though they gained a number of important victories.

2. The victory which decided the struggle was the capture of Quebec. In the early summer, General Wolfe, with eight thousand British troops, A. D. 1759. and a large fleet, entered the St. Lawrence with the object of taking Quebec, the key to Canada.

3. General Wolfe besieged the place a long while, but without any success. A part of the city lay on a plain, high above the river, and beyond the range of his guns. These heights were called the "Plains of Abraham." After awhile, and when almost in despair of success, the sharp eyes of Wolfe saw a steep and narrow path leading from the river up the face of the rocks to the plains above.

4. This path was so narrow and so hard to climb that the French never thought of an attack at that point, and had only a few men placed there as a guard. Wolfe, however, saw that this was the only way by which the city could be taken, and he determined to try it.

Scaling the Heights at Quebec.

5. He sent some of his ships up the river, a short distance above the town, and the French thought he was

about to attack some other point. It was in September, and one mild, star-lit night, Wolfe and his forces floated silently down the river in flatboats, without using either oars or sails.

6. Quietly landing at the foot of the path, they surprised the French sentry there before he could give the alarm, making him think they were some of his own countrymen, with provisions for the town. Then, clambering to the top of the precipice, they quickly overcame the small French guard, and before sunrise Wolfe's army was in line on the Plains of Abraham.

7. Montcalm, the French commander, was amazed when he discovered his enemies drawn up in battle array before Quebec; but he was a brave officer, and with little delay marched out to attack the British.

8. The forces were nearly equal, but the British were under better discipline. Wolfe was twice wounded, but he fought on, and led the bayonet charge which won the victory. He was cheering his soldiers, when he received a mortal wound in the breast, and fell.

9. While his men were carrying him from the field, he heard some one shout, "They run! they run!" "Who run?" he asked in a faint voice. "The French," was the answer. "Now God be praised, I die happy!" he said, and a few minutes later expired.

10. Almost at the same moment, Montcalm was stricken down by a mortal wound. When told by the surgeon that death was certain, and that he would probably not live more than a few hours, he said, "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." The city surrendered September 17, 1759.

11. Peace was made in February, 1763. France gave up to Great Britain all claim to the country east of the Mississippi, except two small islands near Newfoundland, to be held as fishing stations. Spain ceded Florida and Louisiana, to the Mississippi River, to England; and France gave Louisiana, west of the Mississippi River, to Spain. Thus France, which at the beginning of the French and Indian War claimed the larger part of our country, did not own a single acre after the treaty of peace was signed.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Great Britain declare war against France? Which colonies were most successful during those two years?—2. What victory decided the contest? What movements leading to this were made?—3. Show the difficulty of taking Quebec. What important discovery was made by General Wolfe?—4. Why was this path not strongly guarded? What did Wolfe decide to do?—5, 6. Describe the scaling of the Heights of Abraham.—7. What of Montcalm?

8. What is said of the battle?—9. Give an account of the death of Wolfe.—10. Of Montcalm. When did the surrender of Quebec take place?—11. When was peace made? What did France yield to Great Britain? Spain to England? France to Spain? How much of our present territory was thus left to France?

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

Where, when, and by whom was Virginia first settled? New York? Massachusetts? New Hampshire? Connecticut? Maryland? Rhode Island? Delaware? Pennsylvania? North Carolina? New Jersey? South Carolina? Georgia? Maine? Vermont?

PART II.—THE REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Causes of the American Revolution.

1. We have brought the history of the American colonies down almost to the Revolution. Before studying that period, let us try to learn what causes brought about the war for independence.

2. There were thirteen colonies, with a population of more than two millions. The French and Indian War had given the Americans a knowledge of military matters, and had shown them their strength. It had, in fact, made them one nation.

3. England was not wise in her treatment of the colonies. She wished to keep them dependent, and she passed many oppressive laws for their government. She would not permit American goods to be sent anywhere, except to Great Britain. She would not allow our forefathers to manufacture any thing. One of the leading British statesmen said the colonists had no right to make even a nail for a horseshoe.

4. Few people would submit quietly to such injustice, but the Americans were not yet ready to rebel. Finally,

Excitement over the Stamp Act.

England determined that the colonies should pay the expenses of the French and Indian War. This was unjust; but, besides, she would not allow them to have any one of their number in the English Parliament, or law-making body, to protect their interests. This was called *taxation without representation.*

5. George III. was king of England. He was a narrow-minded ruler, who favored the severest measures toward his American colonies. He strove to crush out all hope of independence on their part, but the course he took was the very one which brought about their independence.

6. The British Parliament passed the famous Stamp Act. It required all newspapers, pamphlets, advertisements, and legal documents to bear a stamp, bought of the British government. The prices of the stamps ranged from three pence to thirty dollars, according to the importance of the document. A. D. 1765.

7. The Americans were indignant. The houses of the British officials were mobbed; the stamps were burned, or sent back to England, and the most violent speeches were made at the meetings held in every part of the country.

8. The British government was alarmed, and repealed the Stamp Act; but, while doing so, took care to show the Americans that she still claimed the right to tax them as she thought best. She therefore imposed a new tax on tea, glass, paper, and painters' materials.

9. The anger of the Americans flamed up again. The mother country sent soldiers to America, and ordered the people to take care of them. This caused many fights in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, and several lives were lost.

QUESTIONS.

2. What was the population of the thirteen colonies at the breaking out of the Revolution? What is said of the French and Indian War?—3. Why did England treat the colonies unjustly?—4. Explain what is meant by *taxation without representation*.—5. Who was king of England at that time? What is said of him?

6. What was the Stamp Act?—7. How did the colonies receive the news of the passage of the act? What did they do?—8. What effect did this produce on the British government? What new tax was imposed?—9. To what other oppressive measures did England resort? What followed in New York and Boston?

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Boston Tea Party.

1. I MUST tell you about the most famous tea party ever held in this country. You will be surprised when you learn how much tea was used up in a single evening.

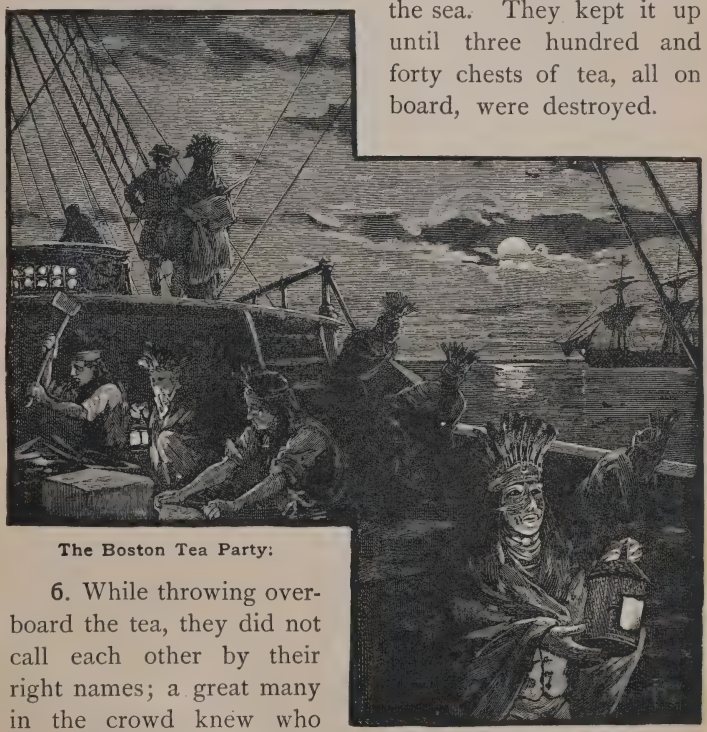
2. England saw the colonies were on the verge of revolt. She therefore repealed (that is, removed) all the taxes, except upon tea. That was to show the Americans she did not mean to give up the *right* to tax them. She fixed it so that even with the tax added the tea cost less than in England.

3. But the Americans were striving for a principle, and became very indignant over the trick. When the tea reached Charleston, it was stowed in damp cellars, where it soon spoiled. New York and Philadelphia would not allow it to be landed, while Boston not only forbade its landing, but would not permit the ships which brought it to go back to England.

4. One night a party of men, painted and dressed like Indians, made their way through the streets of Boston to where the vessels, laden with tea, were lying at the wharf. A large crowd followed, for they saw mischief was afoot.

Dec. 16, 1773.

5. When the disguised men reached the harbor, they went on board the ships, and began bringing up the chests of tea. As fast as they were placed on deck, other "Indians" broke them open, and emptied their contents into the sea. They kept it up until three hundred and forty chests of tea, all on board, were destroyed.



The Boston Tea Party.

6. While throwing overboard the tea, they did not call each other by their right names; a great many in the crowd knew who they were, yet all were their friends, and no one was betrayed.

7. The crowd on the wharf were so quiet that the noise of ripping open the tea-chests could be plainly

heard. Having finished their work, the "Indians" sprang down from the vessels and went to their homes, and the town became as quiet as on a Sabbath day. This event is known in history as the Boston Tea Party.

8. The next morning, the news of what had been done spread like wild-fire among all the neighboring villages, and a messenger was sent on a fleet horse to tell the story to the colonists of New York and Philadelphia. There was great rejoicing and satisfaction over the bold act throughout the country.

QUESTIONS.

2. What did England do respecting the taxes? Why did she not repeal the tax on tea?—3. Why did not this satisfy the Americans? What was done with the tea in Carleston? In New York and Philadelphia? In Boston?—4, 5, 6, 7. Give an account of the Boston Tea Party. How many chests were destroyed?—8. What followed the next day?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Eve of the Revolution.

1. When England learned of the destruction of the tea, it was her turn to become angry. She closed the port of Boston against commerce, moved the custom-house to Salem, and appointed General Gage governor of Massachusetts.

2. Virginia passed resolutions of sympathy with Massachusetts, and made the day when the port of Boston was to be closed a fast day. Thus, you see, while the breach was widening between England and her colonies, the colonies themselves were drawn closer together.

3. The people felt that a crisis was coming, and it was important that they should agree upon a course of action. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, Georgia being the only colony unrepresented. Her governor prevented the election of delegates. Sept. 5, 1774.

4. This Congress praised the course of Massachusetts, denounced the quartering of soldiers upon the people against their wishes, and agreed to have no dealings with Great Britain. But at the same time, it was not generally believed there would be any war. It was hoped that England would treat the Americans more justly, so that they might still remain her colonies.

5. The whole country was astir. Companies of "minute-men" were formed, and volunteers drilled night and

Drilling Minute-men.

day. The shrill fife and rattling drum were scarcely ever silent. The feeling of all was voiced by the fiery words of Patrick Henry of Virginia: "I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

QUESTIONS.

1. How did England punish Boston for her rebellious acts?—2. What was done by Virginia?—3. What was deemed necessary? How was it secured? Where and when did it meet? What colony was unrepresented in the first Continental Congress? Why?—4. What did the Congress do? What was the general belief?—5. What is said of the excitement? In what words did Patrick Henry express the general feeling?

CHAPTER XXIX.

Events of 1775. *The First Battle of the Revolution.*

1. General Gage was royal governor of Massachusetts, and commander-in-chief of the British troops. He had three thousand soldiers in Boston. Learning that the Americans had stored some military supplies in Concord, a few miles distant, he sent Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn with a body of soldiers to destroy them.

2. As soon as the patriots learned his purpose, they sent messengers to warn the minute-men along the route. The British reached Lexington early in the morning, and found the minute-men hastily gathering on the village green. April 19.

3. Major Pitcairn rode forward on his horse, and ordered them to disperse. They did not obey; whereupon he discharged his pistol at them, and commanded his men to fire. They did so, and seven of the patriots were killed.

4. A scattering and ineffective fire was returned, and the Americans dispersed. The British continued their march to Concord, destroyed the stores, and started back to Boston.

5. But the massacre on the village green had aroused the patriots, and, catching up their guns, they rushed to

The Retreat from Lexington.

the attack. From behind fences, trees, and stone walls, they poured in their bullets upon the invaders as they hurried toward Boston.

6. So deadly was the fire that all the British would have been killed had not re-enforcements been sent them. When the first battle of the Revolution was ended, the Americans had lost forty-nine killed and thirty-four wounded; and the British, nearly three hundred killed, wounded, and missing.

7. The tidings of the battle roused the colonies to arms. Men left their plows and workshops, seized their flint-locks, bade their families good-bye, and hurried to Cambridge. Israel Putnam, a staunch patriot of Connecticut, was building a wall on his farm when the news reached him. He immediately set off toward Boston without waiting to change the checked shirt in which he had

been working. In a short time, thousands of men were throwing up intrenchments to keep the British in the city. Large re-enforcements also arrived for the enemy. Every one saw that a battle must soon be fought.

8. In May, Ethan Allen and a company of volunteers captured Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, with valuable military stores. The second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia during the same month. It voted to raise an army of twenty thousand men, and to issue three million dollars; it also appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the American army.

9. In the little town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the people held a meeting, also in May, 1775, and declared they would no longer be subject to the king of England. The agreement made that day is known as the "Mecklenburg Resolutions."

QUESTIONS.

1. What offices were held by General Gage? How many soldiers were under his command? What did he do?—2. What was done by the patriots? What did the soldiers find upon reaching Lexington?—3. What of Major Pitcairn? What followed?—4. Did the patriots return the fire? What was done by the British?—5, 6. Describe the battle of Lexington.

7. What is said about the tidings of the battle? What of Putnam? How many patriots gathered at Boston? Did the enemy receive any re-enforcements?—8. What was done by Ethan Allen? When and where did the second Continental Congress meet? What measures did they take for the prosecution of the war?—9. Give a history of the "Mecklenburg Resolutions."

The Battle of Bunker Hill.

CHAPTER XXX.

Events of 1775.—*Concluded.*

1. WASHINGTON set out for Cambridge to take command of the American army. Before he arrived, the second battle of the war took place. The Massachusetts military authorities learned that the British were about to fortify Bunker Hill, and sent one thousand men to secure it ahead of them. The Americans afterwards fixed upon Breed's Hill as a better position. June 17.

2. The thousand Americans toiled all night, the British suspecting nothing, until early dawn revealed their foes at work. Then the British ships opened fire, and General Howe was sent with twenty-five hundred troops, "the flower of the British army," to drive the Americans from their position. The latter had been re-enforced, and now numbered about fifteen hundred, but they were raw, undisciplined militia, poorly armed with shot-guns and muskets.

3. It was a thrilling sight to the crowds in Boston, who gathered on the steeples and roofs to watch the battle. They saw the regulars, in their bright uniforms, march up the hill, the drums beating, and the patriots behind the intrenchments impatiently awaiting the order to fire.

4. The soldiers had nearly reached the breastworks, when a sheet of flame burst from the American line. The

platoons were broken, the killed and wounded fell by the score, and the others turned and fled in confusion down the hill.

5. Their officers quickly rallied them, and they marched up the slope as before. Again they were repulsed, and again rallied. The breathless spectators saw them, when they came up a third time, enter the intrenchments, where the fighting became hand to hand.

6. The Americans had at first but a small supply of powder, and it was now exhausted. When the British leaped over the breastworks, the patriots could only club their muskets and fight them like a mob. The soldiers soon overcame and drove them out. The battle of Bunker Hill was, therefore, a defeat for the Americans.

7. General Washington reached Cambridge, and took command of the army July 3. He had about fourteen thousand men, poorly armed and equipped, without uniforms, and with no discipline. He began drilling and preparing them to fight the battles of their country. At the close of the year, an attempt was made by the Americans to invade Canada, but the expedition failed.

QUESTIONS.

1. What did Washington do? Describe what took place while he was on the way.—2. Describe the work in the intrenchments. What did the British do the next morning? What of the Americans?—3. What did the crowds of spectators in Boston see?—4, 5, 6. Give an account of the battle of Bunker Hill.—7. What was done by Washington? What is said of his army? What prudent course did the commander pursue? What of the attempt to invade Canada?

CHAPTER XXXI.

Events of 1776.

1. In reading about the Revolution, you will see mention made of the Hessians, who fought against our country. They were mostly natives of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and the king of England hired nearly thirty thousand of them to help his soldiers conquer America.

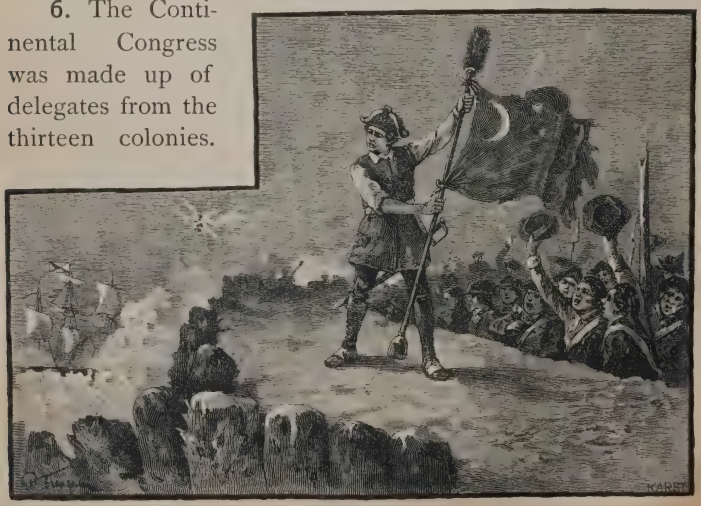
2. Washington, in the month of March, felt that his army was strong enough to drive the British out of Boston. He gained a position which enabled him to cannonade the city. General Howe, who had taken command of the British, saw he could not save himself if he remained, and he therefore sailed with all his soldiers for Halifax. General Washington and his Continentals marched in as the enemy went out, and the people received them with great rejoicing.

3. In the month of June, an attack was made on Charleston, South Carolina, by the British general Clinton, with more than three thousand men, and Admiral Sir Peter Parker, with some fifty ships. General Clinton landed his troops on a barren island, cut off from the main-land, where they were utterly useless throughout the battle.

4. Sir Peter Parker, however, counted on an easy victory for his ships, and attacked the American fort that had been hastily built on Sullivan's Island. This fort was made of palmetto logs, laid in two rows, and filled in with sand. The garrison numbered only about four hundred, under Colonel Moultrie, but they made such a brave defence that the enemy were repulsed, and sailed for New York.

5. During the battle, the flag of the fort was shot away, and fell over the ramparts. Sergeant William Jasper leaped through an embrasure, and, in the midst of the hottest fire from the enemy, tied it to a sponge staff, and replaced it on the parapet. The next day the governor offered the brave Jasper a sword and lieutenant's commission, but he modestly declined the latter.

6. The Continental Congress was made up of delegates from the thirteen colonies.



Jasper Planting the Flag.

It passed the laws, and decided what measures should be taken to carry on the war. It had been in session for more than a year in Philadelphia, which, therefore, may be looked upon as the capital of our country at that time.

7. Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence July 4. It was followed by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns and cannon, and great rejoicing throughout the country. This great holiday, no doubt, will be celebrated in the same joyful manner as long as our country lasts, for it is the anniversary of the birthday of the United States of America.

QUESTIONS.

1. From what country did most of the Hessians come? How many were hired by the king of England to fight against America?—2. Give an account of the evacuation of Boston.—3, 4. Describe the attack on Charleston.—5. Relate the anecdote about Sergeant Jasper.—6. What is said of the Continental Congress? Where was it in session?—7. When did Congress adopt the Declaration of Independence? How was the news received throughout the country?

CHAPTER XXXII.

Events of 1776.—*Concluded.*

1. A LARGE land and naval force of British gathered near New York, and Washington, who was eager to meet them, hurried from Boston toward that point. Learning that they meant to attack Brooklyn, he sent General Putnam, with eight thousand men, to defend Long Island. The Americans fought bravely, but a division of the enemy gained their rear, and the patriots were defeated with great loss.

2. Had the fortifications at Brooklyn been attacked at once, the Americans would have been destroyed; but the British awaited the arrival of the fleet. Two days after the battle, a dense fog overspread the Brooklyn side, under cover of which the Americans crossed East River in safety.

3. The king's army was so powerful that Washington did not try to hold the city of New York, but withdrew to Harlem Heights, and General Howe, the British commander, took possession of New York.

September.

4. The following month, Howe made an attempt to attack Washington in the rear, but the latter was not to be surprised, and took up a strong position at White Plains. Here a battle was fought, and the British were repulsed.

Escape in the Fog at Brooklyn.

5. Washington was compelled to retreat, however, before the superior forces brought against him, and shortly after the British captured Fort Washington, on the Hudson, with its entire garrison, and a large quantity of supplies. The Americans were soon forced to give up Fort Lee, also, on the other side the river.

6. It now looked as though the cause of American independence must be overthrown. Our soldiers were not paid, their food was scant and poor, their clothing was wretched, and winter was at hand. Most of the men had

enlisted for short periods. They left as their terms ended, and many deserted outright. The army was rapidly melting away.

7. The British threatened Philadelphia, and Washington hastened into New Jersey to check them; but his force

Attack on Rall at Trenton.

was reduced to three thousand men, and he could do almost nothing. He retreated slowly before Cornwallis, the British commander, and crossed the Delaware at Trenton, taking all the boats, so that the enemy could not follow.

8. But while so many patriots lost heart, the great and good Washington never despaired. He knew his cause

was just, and he prayed to heaven to give it success. He did his utmost to encourage his soldiers, and he infused hope in many hearts. After crossing the Delaware into Pennsylvania, he was joined by fifteen hundred volunteers from Philadelphia.

9. Washington felt that the time had come to strike a telling blow against the enemy. He, therefore, prepared to recross the Delaware with three divisions, and attack the British in Trenton. The river was so full of floating ice, that only his own division was able to force its way across the river. The patriots landed on the New Jersey shore a few miles above Trenton.

10. At daybreak, Washington surprised Colonel Rall and his Hessians in the town of Trenton. The Hessian leader was mortally wounded. Sixteen others were killed, and seventy-eight wounded, while none of the Americans were slain. Nearly a thousand of the Hessians were taken prisoners.

QUESTIONS.

1. What force gathered near New York? What did Washington do? What was the result?—2. In what manner did the Americans effect their escape?—3. What was Washington compelled to do? What followed?—4. What attempt was made by Howe? What of White Plains?—5. What did Washington do? What two forts were captured by the British?

6. What is said of the cause of American independence? What was the condition of the patriot army?—7. What city was threatened by the British? What did Washington attempt? What did he do?—8. What of Washington? What re-enforcements joined him in Pennsylvania?—9. What did he determine to do? What preparations did he make? Describe the crossing of the Delaware.—10. Give an account of the battle of Trenton.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Events of 1777.

1. WASHINGTON, in January, again crossed the Delaware into New Jersey. Lord Cornwallis was at Princeton, with seven thousand troops; and, hurrying to Trenton, attacked the Continentals, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

2. The British army was much the stronger, and no doubt meant to renew the attack. With the Delaware behind him, full of huge blocks of floating ice, Washington was in a very dangerous situation. Leaving his camp fires burning, to deceive the enemy, he moved off in the darkness, and reached Princeton before Cornwallis discovered he was gone.

3. The Americans were in Princeton at sunrise, and made a fierce attack on the British stationed there. The latter were completely routed, two hundred killed, and two hundred taken prisoners, while the Americans lost about thirty, among them being the brave General Mercer.

4. Washington was in the thickest of the fight, and, but for him, the Americans would probably have been defeated. The British were driving them back, when he hurried up and took command. Cornwallis, at Trenton, heard the sound of cannon, and hurried forward to attack

Washington, but he was too late. The Continentals were gone, and they spent the rest of the winter near Morristown, New Jersey.

5. And now I must tell you about one of the best friends our country ever had. He was not an American, and he came all the way across the ocean to help us in our struggle for independence.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was Washington's next movement? Where was Cornwallis? What was his force? What did he do?—2. Show the dangerous situation of Washington. How did he extricate his army?—3. Describe the battle of Princeton.—4. What is said of Washington's part in the battle? What of Cornwallis? Where did the Continentals spend the rest of the winter?

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Events of 1777.—*Lafayette.*

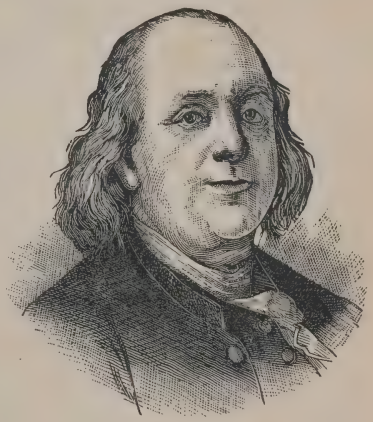
1. When the Revolution began, there was a highly educated young nobleman in France, named Lafayette, who, although only nineteen years old, was a captain of dragoons. He was very wealthy, had a young wife, and belonged to one of the most honorable families in the country; but his sympathy for America was so strong that he determined to help her in her struggle for liberty.

Lafayette.

2. You have heard of Benjamin Franklin, the famous philosopher and patriot. He helped to draft the Declaration of Independence, and was one of its signers. He used all his great ability to assist the Americans, and was their agent in Paris when Lafayette resolved to come to this

country. Franklin was unable to give him transportation, so Lafayette fitted out a vessel at his own expense. His king ordered him to give up the expedition, but he refused, and sailed from Spain. April.

3. Lafayette took with him twelve other French officers, and the fine German soldier, Baron De Kalb. The vessel, after a stormy passage, reached this country, and Lafayette and his friends landed at night near Georgetown, South Carolina.



Benjamin Franklin.

4. Lafayette went to Philadelphia, and wrote to Congress, asking permission to serve as a volunteer in the army without pay. At first he was rudely repulsed, but when the full truth was learned, he was given the commission of major-general in the army of the United States. He was not then twenty years old.

5. You will observe he entered the American army after Washington and his troops had left their winter-quarters in Morristown, New Jersey. Lafayette met Washington a few days after receiving his commission, and a warm friendship was formed between the two, which lasted through life. Washington placed the distinguished nobleman on his staff, and it was not long before he showed his bravery and skill.

6. General Howe had sailed from New York, and, landing near the head of Chesapeake Bay, with a force of about twenty thousand men, began a march overland toward Philadelphia. Washington, with a much smaller force, met him at Brandywine, and was defeated, Lafayette being wounded. Congress hurriedly adjourned to Lancaster, and Howe entered Philadelphia. A daring attack was made a few days later on the British at Germantown, but this did not regain Philadelphia.

September.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who was Lafayette? What determination did he form?—2. What is said of Benjamin Franklin? Give the particulars of Lafayette's embarkation for this country.—3. Who accompanied him? What is said of the voyage? Where did they land?—4. What took place in Philadelphia? How old was Lafayette at the time?—5. When did Lafayette enter the American army? What is said of him and Washington? What position was given Lafayette?—6. What movement was made by General Howe? What steps did Washington take to defeat it? What was the result? What of Germantown?

CHAPTER XXXV.

Events of 1777.—*Concluded.*

1. The American army spent the winter at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill River. They suffered frightfully, for they had little clothing, scant food, and not enough wood to keep them warm, when the chilling wind moaned about their wretched huts, and the snow sifted between the logs.

2. One day, in the depth of winter, Isaac Potts, at whose house Washington was quartered, was making his way along a creek near his home, when he heard the voice of some one in prayer. He stole softly among the trees, and soon saw Washington on his knees, praying fervently to Heaven for the success of his beloved country. Mr. Potts withdrew, and, in relating the incident to his wife, said: "If there is any one to whom the Lord will listen, it is George Washington, and our independence is certain."

3. General Howe and his army were in Philadelphia, twenty miles away, living in comfort and luxury. Whatever they wanted was paid for with gold, while the paper money of the patriots was almost worthless. Those were the darkest days of the American Revolution.

4. Thus far I have told you of the movements made by Washington only, and of the British generals fighting him; but there were military operations in other parts of the country to which we must give attention.

At Valley Forge.

5. The British general, Burgoyne, with a large army, in which were many Indians, invaded the state of New York, in the month of July, by way of Lake Champlain. The beautiful valley of the Mohawk was overrun by tories and Indians, who showed no mercy to the settlers.

6. Burgoyne heard that the patriots had a large amount of stores at Bennington, and he sent Colonel Baum, with a force of English, Hessians, and Indians, to capture them. Before reaching the place, Baum learned that the Americans were strongly posted, and he sent back to Burgoyne for more men.

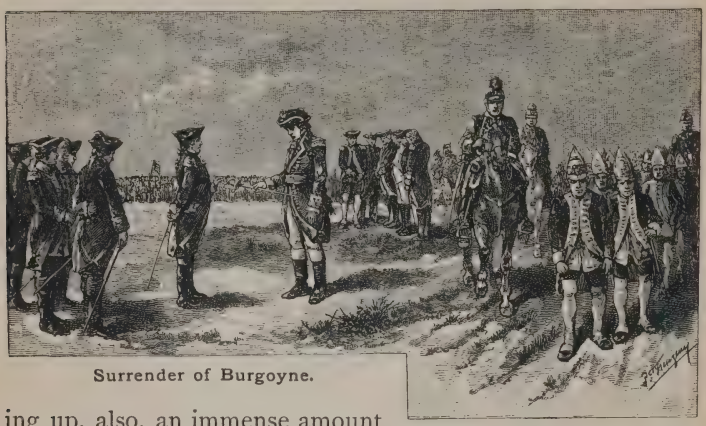
7. While he was awaiting their arrival, General Stark, with a number of troops, hastily gathered from the Green Mountains and from New Hampshire, pressed forward and attacked the enemy, who were routed. By and by, the re-enforcements from Burgoyne arrived, but Stark, having also received re-enforcements, again defeated the British. The victory greatly inspirited the Americans.

8. About this time, General Gates took command of the patriot army in the north. He was a brave and skillful officer, and the farmers hurried to his camp to help drive out the invaders, whose danger increased every hour, as their supplies were running short.

9. The British not only had little food, but could obtain no more. When any of their men ventured beyond the lines, they were cut off by the bands of American militia, who were always on the watch. The invaders were in danger of starvation.

10. The patriot army attacked Burgoyne, and a severe battle was fought. Burgoyne managed to hold his ground, but he found he could advance no further. By and by, another engagement took place, and the British were driven from the field. Their commander saw that he must choose between surrender and starvation.

11. Finally, on the 17th of October, Burgoyne surrendered his army, numbering nearly six thousand men, giv-



Surrender of Burgoyne.

ing up, also, an immense amount of war material. This ended all danger of invasion from Canada, and brought many recruits to the patriot army. While Washington and his men were in such sore straits at Valley Forge, every thing looked bright in the north.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where did the American army spend the winter of 1777–78? What was its condition?—2. Repeat the story told by Isaac Potts.—3. Where did General Howe and his troops spend the winter?—5. What of Burgoyne's invasion? What of the Mohawk Valley?

6. Upon what errand was Colonel Baum sent? What caused him to halt and send for re-enforcements?—7. Tell what was done by General Stark.—8. Who assumed command of the army in the north? What is said of him? What followed?—9. Show the perilous situation of the invaders.—10. What took place?—11. Give the particulars of Burgoyne's surrender.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Events of 1778.

1. We have learned how much was gained by the capture of Burgoyne and his army, but it brought a still greater blessing to the Americans. France, which disliked England and sympathized with us, decided, on learning of the surrender of Burgoyne, to give us aid in our war for independence.

2. General Clinton, who succeeded Howe in command of the British in Philadelphia, was ordered to remove his army to New York. Washington followed, and overtook the enemy near Monmouth Court House, now Freehold, New Jersey. The battle lasted all day, which was one of the hottest of the season. June 28.

3. General Charles Lee acted in such a way that the Americans would have been defeated had not Washington fortunately arrived in time to save the day. He sternly ordered Lee to the rear, and rallied the panic-stricken men. I am sorry to say it has since been proven that General Lee was a traitor to the American cause. While fighting in our army, he was secretly doing his most to help the British.

4. During the battle, Molly Pitcher was busy carrying water for her husband, while he loaded and fired a cannon.

Washington at Monmouth.

When she came back from one of her trips, she found that her husband had been killed. She took his place, and loaded and fired the gun the rest of the day. Washington afterward made her a sergeant, and Congress gave her half pay for life.

5. The British continued their retreat to New York, and Washington marched to White Plains. The French fleet arrived in July, and, by the advice of Washington, sailed to Rhode Island to engage the British fleet. General Sullivan was sent to join in the land attack upon Newport.

6. The whole scheme came to naught. A fierce storm scattered the ships and prevented the naval battle, and Sullivan retreated just in time to escape capture by the British army.

7. During the summer, a large force of Indians and tories attacked the settlements in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. Nearly all the able-bodied men were absent in the army, and only old men and boys were left to defend their homes.

8. The patriots made a brave defence, but were routed. The terrified settlers fled to the woods, where they were pursued, and many of them were tomahawked. Some months later, Cherry Valley, New York, was also laid waste by tories and Indians.

9. During the summer of this year, Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and all the British posts in the Mississippi Valley fell into the hands of the Americans. When England hired the Hessians to help her conquer America, the act was condemned by many of her own people; but she did far worse when she employed the savage Indians to make war upon the patriots who were fighting for the liberty of their country.

10. The British general, Clinton, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell against Georgia, then the weakest of the Southern States. There was no force strong enough to defeat him, and Savannah was captured. Campbell would promise protection only to those who would enlist in the British army. The captured patriots who refused to do this were crowded into prison-ships to die of disease. Many inhabitants of the state fled for safety to the western forests. Dec. 29.

11. The situation at the close of the fourth year of the Revolution was as follows: in the north, the British held New York City and Newport, and had obtained a foothold in the south; but they had lost all the settlements north of

the Ohio, the state of New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia. The Americans had learned fast in the art of war, and, with the alliance of France, were in better fighting trim than ever before.

QUESTIONS.

1. Show what great advantage was gained by the capture of Burgoyne.—2. What was General Clinton ordered to do? What step did Washington take? What is said of the battle of Monmouth?—3. What of General Charles Lee?—4. Tell me the story of Molly Pitcher.—5. To what point did the British retreat? Where did Washington go? What of the French fleet? Of Sullivan?

6. How did this grand scheme result? Why?—7, 8. Describe the massacre in the Wyoming Valley. What of Cherry Valley?—9. What of the British posts in the Mississippi Valley? What is said of the employment of Indians by the British?—10. What of the expedition against Georgia?—11. What positions were held by the British at the close of the fourth year of the Revolution? What had they lost? What of the Americans?

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Events of 1779.

1. BURGOYNE having been captured, the scene of the war shifted to the south. The British soon overran Georgia, and the royal governor was restored to authority. In the fall of the year, the French fleet helped the patriot general Lincoln in an attack upon Savannah, but they were repulsed.

Paul Jones.

2. General Lincoln withdrew into South Carolina, and the French fleet returned to France. There was much aimless strife in Georgia and the Carolinas, but no real battles were fought.

3. No events of importance took place in the north. The British harassed the towns in Connecticut, and a raiding expedition was sent up the Chesapeake. The Ameri-

cans captured Stony Point and Paulus Hook (Jersey City), and destroyed about forty of the Indian villages on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania. The savages were so cruel in their attacks on the settlers that severe punishment was necessary.

The Bon Homme Richard and Serapis.

4. When the Revolution broke out, the colonies did not try to fight the British cruisers; but, as the war went on, many privateers were sent forth to prey upon the commerce of the enemy. The American Commissioners in Paris fitted out a squadron, which was placed under the command of Paul Jones, one of the bravest men that ever lived.

5. While cruising off the east coast of England, he fell in with two British frigates, convoying or guarding a number of merchantmen. One of the most furious sea-fights ever known followed between the "*Bon Homme Richard*," Jones's ship, and the British frigate "*Serapis*."

6. The fight commenced after sunset, and raged for two hours, during which Jones himself lashed the two vessels together, and the men fought hand to hand. Both vessels were on fire many times, and the powder magazine of the "*Serapis*" blew up. When at last the riddled "*Serapis*" struck her colors, the "*Bon Homme Richard*" had commenced to sink. The next morning Jones had time to carry the wounded to the captured ship, and then the "*Bon Homme Richard*" went down.

7. Jones was very successful, capturing sixteen prizes in six weeks. Numerous other privateers were fitted out, and in the space of three years took over five hundred vessels belonging to the enemy.

QUESTIONS.

1. To what section did the scene of the war now shift? What did the British do? What of the attack on Savannah?—2. Where did General Lincoln go? What did the French fleet do? What is said of the war in Georgia and the Carolinas?—3. Sum up the principal events in the north. Why were the Indian villages on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania destroyed?—4. What of the British cruisers? What was done by the American Commissioners in Paris?—5, 6. Describe the naval engagement.—7. What was accomplished by Jones? By the American privateers?

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Events of 1780.

1. The winter of 1779–80 was a terrible one for the patriots. The army at Morristown was almost starving, and the weather was the coldest known for many years. The money with which the soldiers were paid was worth scarcely any thing.

2. A shocking event of the summer was the treason of Benedict Arnold. He was brave, but rash and hot tempered. Angered by a sharp reprimand from Washington for his misconduct, he determined to join the enemies of his country. He was in command of West Point, the most important post at that time in America. He sent word to Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander in New York, that he would surrender the army and post to him if Clinton would give him fifty thousand dollars and appoint him a brigadier-general in the British army.

3. It was one of the basest acts ever known. Clinton sent Major André, a young officer, to arrange the details. He went up the Hudson in a British ship; and, landing, met Arnold below Haverstraw. It took a long time to complete the plan, and, when André started back, he was disappointed to find the ship had been forced to drop down stream by the fire from an American battery.

André's Disappointment.

4. This compelled him to return to New York by land. He secured a horse, dressed himself as a farmer, and started, carrying with him a pass signed by Arnold. He hid in his stockings a drawing of the fortifications of West Point and the written scheme of betrayal.

5. You must remember that André was within the American lines. As he did not wear his uniform, he was, according to the laws of war, a spy; and, if caught, was liable to death.

6. André reached Tarrytown, and was galloping along, when three Americans ran out from the roadside and

stopped him. As he was a stranger, they ordered him to give an account of himself. He acted so suspiciously that they searched him, and found the fatal papers. He offered the men a large bribe to let him go, but, poor as they were, they refused. He was taken to Washington's headquarters, but managed to send word to Arnold, who fled to the British ship.

7. André was tried by court-martial and hung. There was much pity felt for him, and Washington offered to exchange him for Arnold, but Clinton would not consent. Arnold received the payment and office promised for his treason, and afterward did his native country all the harm he could. But he was despised by every one, and twenty years later died in London, friendless, and forever disgraced.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the winter of 1779–80? What of the army at Morristown?—2. What was the character of Benedict Arnold? What caused him to turn traitor? What command did he hold at the time? What word did he send to Sir Henry Clinton in New York?—3. Whom did Clinton send to arrange the details? What of the meeting below Haverstraw?—4. What was André compelled to do? What arrangements did he make?—5. Why was André a spy? What is the penalty in war of acting the spy?—6. Relate the story of his capture.—7. What became of André? Of Arnold?

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Events of 1780.—*Concluded.*

1. I HAVE told you of the sad condition of the American army during the winter of 1779–80. Lafayette, who had been to France, brought back the glad tidings that a French fleet, with a large number of troops, would soon arrive to help the Americans.

2. In the spring, Clinton, the British commander, attacked Charleston with a fleet and army. General Lincoln held out for forty days, but was forced to surrender. General Gates then took command of the patriot troops in the south, but was badly defeated by Cornwallis, near Camden, South Carolina.

3. There were hundreds of daring patriots in the Carolinas who continually fought the invaders. The most famous were Marion, Sumter, Pickens, and Lee, whose commands were often large enough to capture small garrisons and companies of the enemy.

4. Familiar with all the hidden paths through the woods and swamps, fine horsemen, and always well mounted, shrinking from no hardship, and fond of adventure, these rangers struck blows that were very effective, and did much to help secure our independence.

Marion in Ambush.

5. Cornwallis, with his army, entered North Carolina, and sent Colonel Ferguson to organize the tories, or traitors, who were there, as I am sorry to say they were in almost every part of the country. Ferguson and his tories were attacked by the patriots at King's Mountain; one hundred and fifty were killed, and all the rest taken prisoners.

QUESTIONS.

1. What great service was rendered by Lafayette?—2. Describe the capture of Charleston. The defeat of Gates.—3. What is said of the patriots in the Carolinas? Name the most famous leaders.—4. Show why they were able to strike such effective blows.—5. What was done by Cornwallis? Give an account of the battle of King's Mountain.

CHAPTER XL.

Events of 1781.

1. General Greene, one of the best officers in the American army, had been sent south to take the place of General Gates. He brought the scattered bands of patriots together, and drilled them until they became skilled soldiers. Then he sent the brave General Morgan and a body of men to fight the British in North Carolina.

2. General Morgan attacked a large force of the enemy under Colonel Tarleton, at the Cowpens, and routed them. Then he hurried away with his soldiers before Cornwallis and his powerful command could overtake him.

3. Cornwallis, however, attacked Greene at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, and defeated him; but the British met with so many losses that they withdrew from the state and went into Virginia. Greene conducted the campaign with rare skill, and gained a brilliant victory at Eutaw Springs. Within a period of nine months, Georgia and the Carolinas were cleared of the enemy, who held only the three cities of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington.

4. After ravaging Virginia nearly all summer, Cornwallis, at the command of Clinton, intrenched himself at Yorktown. Here he was besieged by a combined Amer-

ican and French force of sixteen thousand men, under Rochambeau (ro-sham'bo) and Washington, and a powerful French fleet under De Grasse (grass).

5. Bombardment was opened upon the city, the vessels in the harbor firing red-hot shot. The French and Americans helped each other with the greatest good-will. Washington seemed scarcely to sleep, and the siege was pushed night and day.

6. Cornwallis tried to break through the lines, but failed. He held out as long as possible, when he surrendered his army of eight thousand men, with all his stores and equipments of war.

Oct. 19.

7. The scene was one of the most impressive in American history. The army was drawn up in two lines, over a mile long. General Washington and his staff were at the head of the Americans, and Rochambeau and his staff at the head of the French forces. The captive army, with shouldered arms and furled banners, marched slowly between the lines. Cornwallis sent his sword by General O'Hara, and it was received by the American General, Lincoln, who surrendered Charleston the year before.

8. The surrender of Cornwallis was the crowning victory of the Revolution. Washington sent an officer on horseback to carry the glad tidings to Philadelphia. The magnetic telegraph, and the use of steam, were not dreamed of at that time, a swift horse being the quickest means of bearing news from one point to another.

9. "Past two o'clock, and Cornwallis is taken!" This was the thrilling cry of the watchman, who, four mornings later, roused the citizens of Philadelphia. It caused the wildest delight and excitement, for every one knew the

"Cornwallis is Taken!"

war was ended. The door-keeper of Congress, an old man, dropped dead from joy.

10. Congress met early the next morning, and in the afternoon marched to church, where they gave thanks to

God for the deliverance of the nation. All business stopped, and the names of Washington, Rochambeau, and Lafayette were on the lips of every one.

11. The surrender of Cornwallis ended the Revolution. England saw that it was idle to hope for the conquest of America, but she had put forth such mighty efforts that her other colonies, scattered over the world, dared not rebel.

12. England made a treaty of peace with the United Colonies November 30, 1782, and the final treaty was signed September 3, the following year. By it, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. The boundary on the north was the Great Lakes; on the west, the Mississippi; and on the south, Florida.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of General Greene? What did he do?—2. What of the battle at the Cowpens? What did Morgan then do?—3. What of the engagment at Guilford Court House? What did Greene do? What was accomplished in a period of nine months?—4. What did Cornwallis do? By what forces was he besieged?—5. What was done by the allies? What is said of Washington?

6. What did Cornwallis attempt to do? What followed?—7. What is said of the scene? Describe it.—8. Was the surrender of much importance? How was the news sent to Congress in Philadelphia? Why did not Washington use the telegraph or a swift steamer?—9. Describe the reception of the tidings in the capital.—10. What was done by Congress?—11. What further is said of the surrender of Cornwallis?—12. When was the first or preliminary treaty of peace signed? The second? Give the boundaries of the United States as they were at the close of the Revolution.

CHAPTER XLI.

The Good Old Times.

1. I AM sure you would like to learn about the home life of your grand-parents, and those who lived before them. I must caution you against the idea that the history of our country is chiefly that of wars: it is far otherwise. Many years passed during which there was no strife, and peace was as profound as it is to-day. Our years of peace outnumber those of war by more than five to one.

2. War is a dreadful evil, and we never could have made such wonderful progress in literature, art, science, and invention, nor could we have been as prosperous as we are, had our energy and wealth been wasted in fighting other nations. Long periods of quiet are necessary for a people to become truly great and powerful.

3. When you wish to make a trip of several hundred miles, you enter a railroad car, or go on board a steamboat, and in a short time reach the end of your journey. You can ride from New York to Philadelphia in two hours, yet there are folks now living who remember when the trip took two days. They traveled mostly by the old-fashioned stage-coach, which is still used in some parts of the country. What would they have thought could they have seen one of the lightning express trains thundering along faster than a mile a minute?

4. When you write a letter to a friend, you place a two-cent stamp on the envelope, and it will go to its destination, no matter in what part of the United States it may be. A century and less ago, the distance had every thing to do with the postage. If a boy in South Carolina wished to correspond with his cousin in Massachusetts, the postage would cost a great deal, and it would take several weeks to send a letter and receive a reply.

5. Perhaps, in the garret or store-room of your house, you have seen an odd-looking object, called a spinning-wheel. It was with that implement, or one similar, that your grandmother used to spin the thread for the shirts, coats, and trousers of grandfather and the boys, the garments for the girls, and the yarn for their stockings.

6. In the long winter evenings, when the children were cracking nuts by the big open fire, or studying their lessons by candle-light, the mother's deft fingers were busy plying the knitting-needles with which she made the warm woolen stockings and socks for the rest of the family. In those days no one dreamed of the sewing-machine.

7. There was no such thing known as coal, of which thousands of tons are now burned every day. There were few stoves, but broad fire-places, where the burning logs crackled and roared during the winter evenings, when the snow rattled against the window-panes, and the cold wind whistled around the corners of the house. They were comfortable and cheerful within, even though most of the heat went up the huge chimney.

8. If you had been a boy in those days, of course you would have been quick to jump out of your warm bed on the cold mornings to make a fire for your mother. If

In Colonial Times.

you had asked her for the matches, she would not have known what you meant. Lucifer matches were not invented until 1829, and they did not come into general use until many years afterward.

9. When you had the kindlings all ready, you would have used the flint and steel. A piece of steel, held in one hand, was rapidly struck against a bit of flint in the other. The sparks would fly, and by and by set fire to a strip of linen, soaked with some chemical to make it burn well, and then you would blow it into flame.

10. Flints were used on all the guns and pistols, which were single barreled and loaded by means of a ramrod. The guns often "flashed in the pan;" that is, the powder placed in the hollow under the flint would burn without setting off that inside the barrel. A little hole joined the powder inside and outside. Again, if you pointed the gun at a bird over your head, the grains would sometimes come rattling down in your face, or the whole charge would flash through the vent-hole, without moving the bullet or wadding. Besides, the weapon often "hung fire," and unless you were careful would recoil or "kick" hard enough to knock you over on your back. Revolvers, repeating rifles, and breech-loaders were unknown.

11. If your grandmother, when young, had been shown such dolls, picture-books, and playthings as are brought all good little girls, she would have rubbed her bright eyes to make sure she was not dreaming or was not in fairy-land.

12. In New England the people were very strict. With many, Sunday began at sunset on Saturday, and ended at the same hour on Sunday. There were no Sunday-schools, but the children were closely looked after by the parents

and preacher, or parson. They went to church, and were made to sit quietly in uncomfortable seats, with high backs, while the minister preached very long sermons, which few of the youth were able to understand.

13. I wish you could compare one of the old-fashioned school-houses with the fine building in which you receive instruction. Many of them were made of logs, with only one small room, which was partly warmed by the big wood stove. The desks and benches were of cheap, knotty boards, and those who made them never thought of the comfort of the boys and girls that were to use them.

14. The country schools opened at seven or eight in the morning, had a short recess at noon, and closed at five or six in the evening. A session was held on Saturday, though in time this was shortened to half a day, or to alternate Saturdays. Holidays were very few, and the summer vacation, as a rule, was only one or two weeks long.

15. Instead of having the patient and excellent teacher of whom you are so fond, the instructor of the olden time was nearly always a stern man, with little book education, who "kept school," and believed in using the rod for every little offense. A long, cruel "gad," as the trimmed stick was called, lay on his desk, ready any moment for the back of the idle or mischievous boy, and, alas! sometimes for the girl as well.

16. You would smile if you could see their school-books. They were dry, and hard to understand, and could not compare with the beautiful and interesting text-books which you study. Those who prepared the books did not try to make them attractive or easy to understand, and the teacher was not always able to give much help.

A Colonial School-room.

17. Of course, no one knew of the telegraph, the telephone, fast printing-presses, and many other inventions you have learned about. But you must remember that some of the boys of those days became the men who made

the wonderful discoveries of which we have just been speaking. From their ranks grew the statesmen and great men of our country. The same possibilities are before you, if you make good use of the advantages that are yours.

18. If I had the space, I could tell you a great many more interesting facts about the good old times, as they are called, but you can learn them from your parents and grandparents. I hope I have said enough to make you feel grateful for the blessings you enjoy, and to lead you to improve them to the utmost.

QUESTIONS.

1. What mistakes do young students of history sometimes make? To what extent do our years of peace outnumber those of war?—2. What is said of war? What are necessary for a nation to become truly great and powerful?—3. Illustrate the difference between traveling in the olden times and the present.—4. Contrast the postal facilities of those days and the present.—5. What of the spinning machine?—6. What of knitting?—7. What of coal and stoves? How were the houses warmed?

8, 9. Show how you would have kindled a fire for your mother.—10. Give a description of the fire-arms of the olden times. What mishaps were liable to take place with those weapons?—11. What is said of the picture-books and playthings?—12. What of Sunday in New England? Of Sunday-schools? Of services in church?—13. Describe the old-fashioned school-house.—14. Give an account of the schools.—15. What is said of the teachers?—16. Compare the school-books with those you now use.—17. Name some inventions that were unknown in those days. What must be remembered?—18. What is your duty?

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

Explain the causes of the American Revolution. What was the Stamp Act? Tell the story of the Boston Tea Party. Describe the first battle of the Revolution. Give an account of the battle of Bunker Hill. What were the "Mecklenburg Resolutions?" What of the second Continental Congress? What action did it take? What of the Declaration of Independence? Describe the battle of Trenton. Of Princeton. Burgoyne's campaign of 1777. What good results followed the capture of Burgoyne?

What of Valley Forge? Where was the British army at that time? Tell the story of Lafayette. Describe the battle of Monmouth Court House. What Indian massacres took place in 1778? What were the principal military events in the south? What do you know of Paul Jones? Give the story of Arnold's treason. Describe the campaign of 1780 in the south. Give a history of the surrender of Yorktown and the close of the Revolution. Name in their order the principal battles of the Revolution.

PART III.—GROWTH OF THE NATION.

CHAPTER XLII.

Organization of the Government.

1. You probably think that every one in the United States was happy and contented. The people had secured their independence, and taken their place among the nations of the earth. They were indeed grateful and proud, but the country was in a sad condition.

2. War always does great harm to a people. Those who were industrious and of good habits when they went into the ranks, had become so used to the carelessness and excitements of a soldier's life that they disliked to go to work again.

3. The government of the United States, during the Revolution, was very defective. The states united to resist Great Britain, and thereby ran heavily in debt, for war is very expensive. The agreement among the original states allowed them to incur expense, but provided no way by which it could be paid. The most that the government could do was to recommend the states to pay their proportion of the debt.

4. When Congress asked them to do this, they were not willing. The people were poor, and each state was burdened with its own debt. Massachusetts tried to raise her part of the national debt by taxation, but a rebellion, headed by William Shay, took place, and the military had to be called out to put it down.

Shay's Rebellion.

5. The last Continental Congress organized a stable government for the territory north-west of the Ohio River. The provisions were most wise and liberal, and were the foundation of the great wealth and wonderful prosperity of that section.

July, 1787.

6. The states, with the exception of Rhode Island, sent delegates to Philadelphia to decide upon the best plan

to pursue in order to form a strong general government. After four months of debate, the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was written out and agreed upon. Then it was submitted to the different states and accepted. A. D. 1787.

7. The constitution provided that the government of the United States shall consist of three branches: the legislative branch (Congress), which makes the laws; the executive (the President), which enforces them; and the judicial (certain courts), which interprets the laws.

8. Congress fixed upon the city of New York as the place where the new government should go into operation. The first general election under the new constitution was held, and it was found that, without a single vote in opposition, George Washington was chosen President, with John Adams, of Massachusetts, Vice-president. Jan., 1789.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the condition of our country at the close of the Revolution?—2. What is said of war? How does it injure those who served in the ranks?—3. Show how the government for some time after was defective. What was the most that could be done concerning the national debt?—4. How did the states accept the recommendation to pay their share? What took place in Massachusetts?

5. What of the territory north-west of the Ohio?—6. Tell how our Constitution took form.—7. Of how many branches does the general government consist? What is the legislative branch, and what is its duty? The executive? The judicial?—8. Where did Congress decide the new government should go into operation? When was the first general election held? What was the result?

CHAPTER XLIII.

1789–1801.

1. In the year 1790, Congress removed from the city of New York to Philadelphia, where it met for ten years. Then the city of Washington became the capital of our country. When Washington and Adams completed their terms of four years, they were re-elected.

2. About this time, the Indians, urged on by the British, were very troublesome in the west. They defeated an army sent against them, under General St. Clair; but General Anthony Wayne, whose impetuous courage during the Revolution had gained him the name of "Mad Anthony," was then put in command. He utterly routed the Indians in a battle on the banks of the Maumee River, and they were glad to make peace.

A. D. 1794.

3. The tax which Congress imposed on the manufacture of whisky caused great discontent in western Pennsylvania, where much of it was made. The "Whisky Rebellion," as it was called, became so formidable that a large army of militia was called out to suppress it. Before there was any fighting, the rioters laid down their arms, and the rebellion ended without bloodshed.

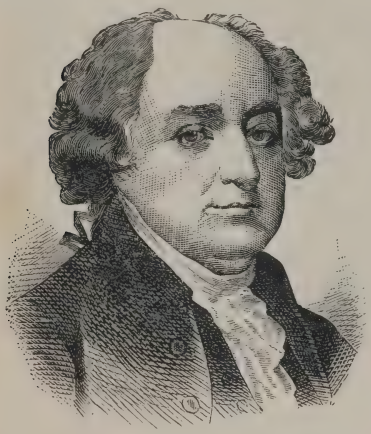
A. D. 1794.

Wayne's Attack.

4. A short time before this, news reached the United States that the French people had killed their king and queen, and had determined to make their government a republic like that of the United States. Many Americans strongly sympathized with the French, who had done so much to help them during the Revolution.

5. The French Republic made war against Great Britain, and sent an embassador, or officer of the government, to this country. He was a very insolent person, and, without going to Philadelphia to present his letters to the government, began fitting out vessels of war in our ports to help the French. When Washington ordered him to cease, he threatened to appeal to the people.

6. Washington was a statesman as well as a soldier, and though most of the Americans were on the side of the embassador, the President saw the danger of bringing on another war with England. He, therefore, made complaint to the French government, who ordered the embassador home. Then a more sensible person was sent in his place.



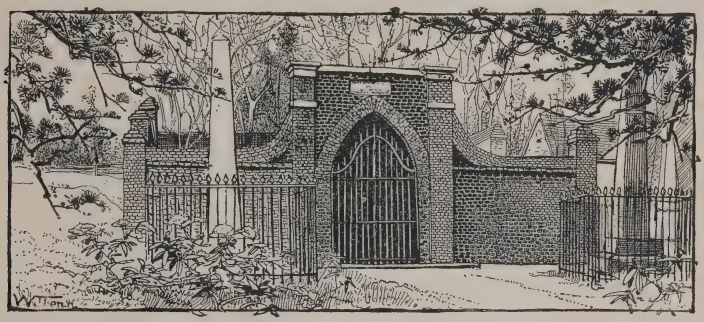
John Adams.

7. Although Great Britain, in her treaty with the United States, had promised to give up her forts in the west, she did not do so. The Americans became impatient, and, in 1794, John Jay was sent to England to settle the trouble. He did so, and war was prevented.

8. Political parties began to take more definite shape. The Federalists believed that the general government should have greater power, while the Republicans thought all the power possible should be left in the hands of the state and the people.

9. Washington declined to serve again, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, were chosen President and Vice-president. They were inaugurated in Philadelphia. Washington was present, and was shown the highest honor and veneration.

March 4, 1797.



Washington's Tomb.

10. The danger of war with France became so serious that Congress was called together, and Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the army. A treaty of peace, however, was made, by which all danger ended.

11. George Washington died at Mount Vernon, and the whole country mourned his loss, for he was one of the greatest and best men that ever lived. His name is revered by all the world. Dec. 14, 1799.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Congress remove from New York to Philadelphia? When to Washington? How did the second general election of the United States result?—2. What of the Indians in the west?—3. Give an account of the "Whisky Rebellion."—4, 5, 6. Explain our difficulties with France.

7. What caused trouble with England? How was it settled?—8. What is said of political parties? Who were the Federalists? The Republicans?—9. Who were the next President and Vice-president? Where were they inaugurated, and who was present?—10. What is said of the threatened war with France?—11. What have you to say of Washington's death and of his character?

CHAPTER XLIV.

1801–1812.

1. The next President and Vice-president were Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Aaron Burr, of New York. Jefferson was the leader of the party known as Republicans. During his administration, Louisiana was bought from France.

Thomas Jefferson.

2. You may not know that at that time Louisiana was larger than all the rest of the United States. It included the entire territory west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The price paid was fifteen million dollars, and by this purchase we gained full control of the Mississippi River.

3. If you will examine the map of Africa, you will see a number of divisions in the northern part called the Barbary States. At the beginning of the present century, they were in the habit of sending out pirates, who captured the ships of Christian nations, and held the crews as slaves until large sums were paid for their ransom or release.

Pirates Attacking a Merchantman.

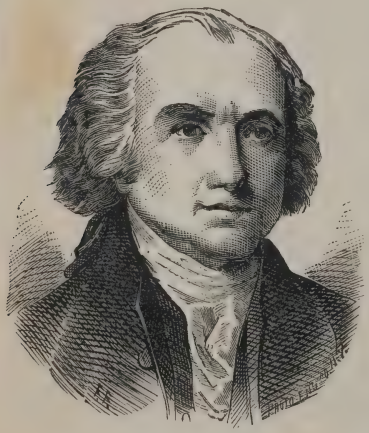
4. After a time, the Bashaw, or ruler, of Trip'o-li seemed to think all nations were afraid of him and his pirates. When we complained of his action, he declared war against us, but he was soon taught his mistake. A. D. 1801.

5. Our government sent a fleet to the Mediterranean, which bombarded the city of Tripoli. The bashaw was very glad to make peace on our own terms.

6. The most shocking event of Jefferson's administration was the death of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed by Vice-president Burr in a duel. Duelling is a great crime, which all right-thinking men abhor.

7. Jefferson was re-elected President, and George Clinton, of New York, succeeded Burr as Vice-president. At that time Great Britain and France were at war, and made laws by which our commerce suffered a great deal.

A. D. 1804.



James Madison.

8. Great Britain also claimed the *right of search*, as it was called. She stopped our vessels on the sea, and took off such sailors as she wanted, claiming them as British deserters. The British ship "*Leopard*" fired into the United States frigate "*Chesapeake*" because she would not give up four men, who, it was claimed, were British deserters; three of them were negroes, and afterwards proved to be Americans.

9. The "*Chesapeake*" was cruising in American waters, and twenty-one of her crew were killed and wounded. She was not in condition to resist the attack, and the British, boarding her, seized the four men and carried them away. England expressed "regrets" for

A. D. 1807.

Seizing American Sailors from the "Chesapeake."

Battle of Tippecanoe.

the outrage, but continued to enforce her right of search. It was clear that war between the two nations was at hand.

10. James Madison, of Virginia, was elected fourth President. The election was a victory for the Republicans, who are now known as Democrats. They were in favor of a war with Great Britain, while the Federalists opposed it.

A. D. 1808.

11. Great Britain encouraged the Indians on our northwestern frontier to commit many outrages. Tecumseh, the great war-chief of the Shawnees, united a number of tribes and made war on the whites. One night, just be-

fore dawn, the Indians attacked the camp of General Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory.

12. The attack was furious, and a number of Indians broke through the lines into the camp. They never returned. The battle was a severe one, but at last a bayonet charge utterly routed the Indians. This fight is known as the battle of Tippecanoe, from the little creek in Indiana near which it took place. A. D. 1811.

13. Within a period of nine years, fully nine hundred of our vessels were boarded by British cruisers, and six thousand of our seamen forced into English service. Finally, the United States declared war against Great Britain, June 18, 1812.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who were the third President and Vice-president of the United States? To what political party did they belong? What territory was purchased during Jefferson's administration? How large was Louisiana at that time? What was the price paid, and what was secured?—3. What is said of the Barbary States?—4. What of the bashaw of Tripoli?—5. What was done by the United States?—6. What of the duel between Burr and Hamilton?

7. Who were the third President and Vice-president? What of Great Britain and France?—8. What is said of the right of search? What outrage was committed by the British ship "*Leopard*"?—9. What amends were made by England?—10. Who was the fourth President? To what political party did he belong? What were the views of the Republicans and Federalists respecting a war with Great Britain?—11. What did Great Britain do on our north-western frontier?—11, 12. Give an account of the battle of Tippecanoe.—13. Sum up the results of the enforcement of the right of search for nine years. When was war declared by the United States?

CHAPTER XLV.

Growth of Western States.

1. Between the close of the Revolution and the war of 1812, was a period of thirty-one years. Let us sum up the progress made by our country during that time.

2. The population had doubled, and the thirteen original states had grown to eighteen. The five new states were Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana.

3. Vermont, as you have been told, was first settled near Brattleboro, in 1724. It is known as the Green Mountain State, on account of the mountain range extending through it. The "Green Mountain boys" made themselves famous by their bravery at Ticonderoga and Bennington during the Revolution. Vermont was admitted into the Union in 1791.

4. Kentucky became a state in 1792. Daniel Boone and a party of pioneers settled in the territory before the Revolution. It was a county of Virginia until 1790, when it separated, and, as I have said, became a state two years later. The first settlers suffered much from the Indians. Its name, Kentucky, signifies the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

5. Every time a new state is formed, another star is added, on the fourth of July following, to our flag. The

sixteenth star stood for Tennessee, which was admitted in 1796. It was first settled in 1756. It belonged to North Carolina, but became a separate territory in 1790.

6. The seventeenth state was Ohio, which was admitted in 1803. The first permanent settlement in the territory

Early Kentucky Settlers.

was made at Marietta, in 1788. The early settlers, like those of Kentucky, suffered much from the Indians. They journeyed long distances through the wilderness before reaching the place where they wished to plant a settlement. Sometimes they would reach an elevation of land, from which they could survey thousands of fertile acres spread out before them.

7. The hardy explorers were scarcely ever without their rifles, for they needed them, not only to shoot game, but to fight the prowling Indians. Many a pioneer was

shot down, while at work, by the stealthy red men, who, pausing only long enough to tomahawk the wife and little ones, fired the cabin, and made off before the other settlers could rally to the help of their neighbor. But the tide of emigration to the West was never checked, and its prosperity was surpassed by no section of the Union.

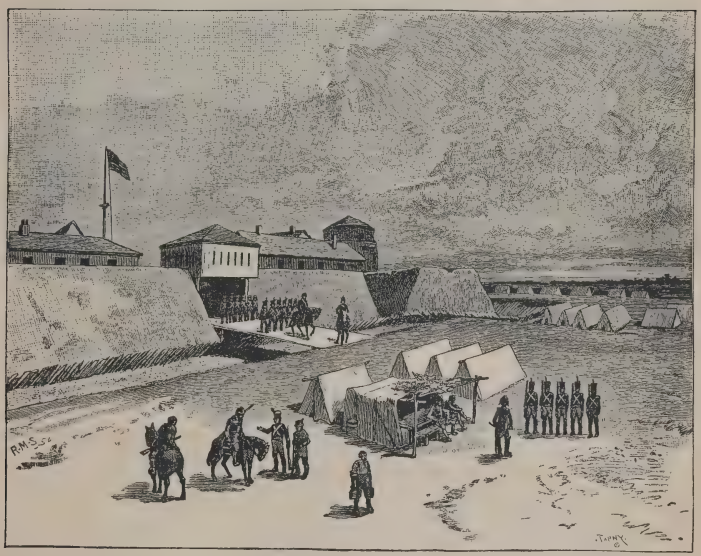
8. You have been told how we acquired Louisiana, which became a state in 1812. You remember its vast extent, exceeding that of all the rest of the Union. Besides those states, we had the territories of Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, which was a part of Louisiana until 1812.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many years were there between the close of the Revolution and the war of 1812?—2. Show the increase in population. Name the new states that had been added.—3. When and where was Vermont first settled? Why is it called the Green Mountain State? What of the Green Mountain boys? When did it become a state?—4. When was Kentucky admitted? Give a brief history of its settlement.—5. What is done every time a new state enters the Union? When was Tennessee admitted? When was it first settled? Of what state was it a part for many years? When was it separated?—6. When was Ohio admitted? What is said of the early settlers?—7. Illustrate the hardships and perils to which the pioneers in the West were exposed.—8. When did Louisiana become a state? Give the names of the territories of 1812.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The War of 1812.



Fort Detroit in 1812.

1. THE War of 1812 opened with a shameful act of cowardice on the part of General Hull, who was in charge of the fort at Detroit. He had over eighteen hundred men under him, and his position was very strong; yet,

Wasp, Frolic, and Man-of-War.

when ordered to surrender by the British general, Brock, he did so without firing a gun.

2. For this, General Hull was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death. The President, however, pardoned him on account of his age and his services during the Revolution.

3. Hull's surrender included all Michigan Territory, which thus fell into the hands of the British. An American invasion of Canada resulted in a most discreditable repulse. The New York militia refused to cross Niagara River into Canada and help their hard-pressed comrades. Colonel Winfield Scott fought bravely, but he and his men

were forced to surrender. The British general, Brock, was killed.

4. Nothing of account was done by our land forces during the first year of the war, but our little navy covered itself with glory. The American frigate, "*Essex*," captured the "*Alert*," and the "*Constitution*" took the "*Guerriere*" (gāre-e-āre). The American sloop of war "*Wasp*" attacked the British "*Frolic*," while cruising off the coast of North Carolina, and the battle which followed was one of the fiercest ever fought.

5. The "*Frolic*" was captured; but before the "*Wasp*" could make sail, a British man-of-war bore down and captured her. Our navy gained other important victories; and, in the space of seven months, three hundred merchant vessels and three thousand prisoners were taken by our privateers.

6. The re-election of James Madison, in 1812, showed that the people were strongly in favor of the war.

QUESTIONS.

1. What marked the opening of the war of 1812?—2. What was done with General Hull?—3. What was surrendered besides Detroit? Give an account of the American invasion of Canada.—4. What is said of the land operations of 1812? What of the navy? Mention some of the victories gained by our navy.—5. What befell the "*Wasp*"? Sum up the work of our navy for seven months.—6. Who was elected President in 1812?

CHAPTER XLVII.

The War of 1812.—*Continued.*

1. THE American navy was busy on the ocean, but during the second year of the war there was little difference in the number of defeats and victories. Captain Lawrence, in command of the "*Chesapeake*," was captured by the British flag-ship "*Shannon*." The battle was fought off Boston harbor, and was desperate. Captain Lawrence was mortally wounded, and, as he was carried dying below, called out, "Don't give up the ship!" Those words afterward nerved many a patriot arm.

2. The great naval battle was that of Lake Erie. Commodore Barclay, the British commander, had a fleet of six vessels and sixty-three guns, opposed to nine vessels and fifty-five guns under Commodore Perry. After a battle of three hours, the British fleet surrendered, and Commodore Perry sent word to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Sept., 1813.

3. General Harrison fought a number of engagements in the north-west. The decisive battle took place at Moravian Town, on the Thames River, in upper Canada. Tecumseh, the famous war-chief, who was fighting with his Indian warriors on the side of the

Oct., 1813.

Battle of Lake Erie.

British, was killed. The result was an American victory, by which Michigan was regained.

4. The southern Indians committed many outrages. Volunteers from Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee marched against them. General Jackson became our most effective leader then, and in the following spring won a complete and overwhelming victory. A. D. 1813.

5. Great Britain pushed the war more vigorously in 1814. She sent large re-enforcements to this country, where they were needed, for the Americans were be-

ginning to make headway in Canada. In the early part of the year, the American general, Wilkinson, was driven back, but the British, some months later, were defeated at Chippewa Creek.

6. The battle of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, was the fiercest of the war. It was won by the Americans, though Generals Scott and Brown, our leaders, were severely wounded, and we lost a large number of men.

July 25.

7. The British now attempted to invade New York by way of Lake Champlain, with an army of fourteen thousand men, assisted by a small navy. The Americans opposed them with less than half the land force, but with a fleet nearly equal in strength. The British fleet was almost destroyed, and their army was repulsed and withdrawn.

8. During the greater part of 1814 our ports were closely blockaded, and the enemy sent a number of plundering expeditions into the interior. A large force sailed up the Potomac; and, landing, entered the city of Washington. They burned the capitol, the President's mansion, and other buildings.

9. General Ross, the commander, then sailed around by sea to attack Baltimore. He landed below the city, and while leading the march against it was killed. The bombardment of Baltimore did no harm, and the enemy withdrew, plundering as they went.

10. An American, named Francis S. Key, was on one of the British ships, on official business for the United States, during the bombardment. When the cannonade ceased, and the smoke of the guns lifted, so he could see

Burning the Capitol.

the fort, his heart was gladdened by the sight of the American flag waving above the walls. It was that which stirred him to write our national song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

11. A treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed in Ghent, Belgium. A vessel immediately started for this country with the news, but it was three months before the tidings reached the hostile forces on land and sea. In that interval of time was fought the most decisive battle of the war, besides which several engagements took place on the ocean. Hundreds of lives were lost, that would have been saved had the telegraph been laid under the sea, or had the swift steamships of to-day been known.

Dec. 24, 1814.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the American navy during 1813? Describe the battle between the "*Chesapeake*" and "*Shannon.*"—2. Give an account of the battle of Lake Erie.—3. What was done by General Harrison? Describe the decisive battle. What was the result?—4. What of the southern Indians? Who marched against them? What of General Jackson?—5. What did Great Britain do in 1814? What of the invasion of Canada?

6. What is said of the battle of Lundy's Lane?—7. What of the British invasion of New York?—8. What is said of our ports? What was done by the enemy? What of the march against Washington?—9. Against Baltimore?—10. Relate how the "Star Spangled Banner" came to be written.—11. When and where was a treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and the United States? How long before the news reached the contending forces?

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Battles Fought After the Treaty of Peace.

Battle of New Orleans.

1. Sir Edward Pakenham, with a large army of British veterans, consisting mainly of those who had fought at Washington and Baltimore, marched against the Americans at New Orleans. General Jackson was in command, with about half as many troops intrenched behind earth-works. Jan. 8, 1815.

2. Although the Americans were mostly untrained militia, yet among them were hundreds of unerring sharpshooters from the backwoods of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Kneeling behind the intrenchments, each rifleman picked out his target while the enemy marched upon them. Few bullets missed.

3. The British lost more than two thousand men, Pakenham being among the killed. The American loss was

Captain Stewart and the Pigeon.

but seventeen. The victory was a great one, and its anniversary is still celebrated in many parts of the country.

4. In the following month, the "*Constitution*" captured the "*Cyane*" and "*Levant.*" The "*Constitution*" was commanded by Captain Charles Stewart, one of the best seamen in the American navy. He handled his ship with great skill, and delivered his broadsides with such effect that both vessels soon surrendered.

5. While the battle was in progress, a frightened pigeon flew toward Captain Stewart for protection. It alighted on his shoulder, just as a grape-shot carried away the hilt of his sword, which he was carrying under his arm. A moment later, a musket-ball struck the claw of the bird; this turned aside the bullet, and saved Stewart's shoulder from being shattered.

6. There were some lesser engagements on the ocean, but the news of peace soon spread, and hostilities ceased. While we were engaged in fighting England, the Algerines plundered our commerce and committed many outrages against our flag. War was declared, and Commodore Decatur was sent with a naval force to bring them to terms. A. D. 1815.

7. Decatur did his duty well. He compelled the Dey, or ruler, of Algiers to sign a treaty which released all the American prisoners he held, and to give a pledge that no further outrages against our commerce should be committed.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was the battle of New Orleans fought? Who commanded the opposing forces?—2. What is said of the Americans?—3. What of the battle?—4. Give an account of the victory gained by the "*Constitution*."—5. Relate the story of the pigeon.—6. What outrages were committed by the Algerines? Who was sent to bring them to terms?—7. How well did he succeed?

CHAPTER XLIX.

1815–1836.

1. For a time, great distress followed the close of the war. The excellent and cheaper fabrics of France and England flooded our markets, and home manufactures which had grown up during the war were well-nigh ruined. In self-defense, Congress imposed a duty on foreign goods brought to this country. This was called the "American System;" it was popular in the eastern and middle states, where goods were manufactured, but unpopular in the South, because few goods were made there, and the tariff compelled the people to pay higher prices than were paid before to foreign manufacturers.

2. But a career of wonderful prosperity opened before the United States. We were at peace with all the world, our vessels sailed over every sea, and we began the development of our great natural wealth.

3. Two states were admitted into the Union during the stirring days of Madison's administration. One of them, as you have already learned, was Louisiana; the other was Indiana, which became a state in 1816. Our fifth President was James Monroe, who held office two terms. He was a citizen of Virginia, in which state four out of the first five Presidents were born. This is why Virginia is sometimes called "The Mother of Presidents."

4. You have been told when African slavery was introduced into Virginia. As our country grew and prospered, slavery extended into many of the states. It was legal in all of them that lay south of Mason and Dixon's line, which, you know, marked the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Thus, when people spoke of any locality being south of Mason and Dixon's Line, they meant it was a slave state.

James Monroe.

5. By looking at the map, you will see that Missouri is almost wholly south of Mason and Dixon's Line. When Missouri Territory asked to be admitted as a state, a dispute arose as to whether or not slavery should be lawful within her boundaries. It was finally admitted as a slave state, by the adoption of the "Missouri Compromise." This was an agreement A. D. 1821. that west of the Mississippi negro slavery should exist nowhere north of latitude 36° 30′, which forms the southern boundary of Missouri.

6. New states were rapidly formed. Mississippi was admitted in 1817. Florida was ceded to us in 1819. Alabama was formed in the same year; and, in 1820, Maine became a state.

7. While Monroe was President, a number of weak republics in South America were struggling for independence. In a message to Congress, in 1822, the President declared that North and South America were not to be considered open to colonization by any European nation. This is known as the "Monroe Doctrine."

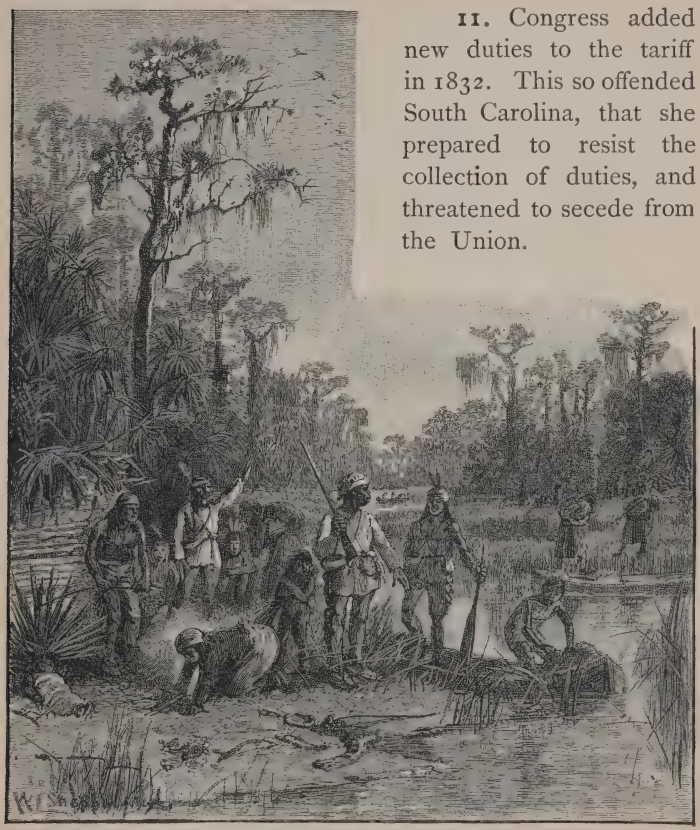
John Quincy Adams.

8. The sixth President was John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. During his administration, ex-Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, just a half century after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

9. The prosperity of the country continued. Our population had increased to ten millions, and the number of states to twenty-four. Congress placed an additional duty or tax on foreign goods, which, as I have explained, was disliked by the south because few goods were manufactured there, and the people were forced to pay higher prices.

A. D. 1828.

10. The seventh President was General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, who held office two terms. He was a stern, uncompromising patriot, possessing great personal courage, a strong will, and native ability.



The Seminoles in Florida.

11. Congress added new duties to the tariff in 1832. This so offended South Carolina, that she prepared to resist the collection of duties, and threatened to secede from the Union.

12. The quarrel was bitter, and it looked for a time as if blood would be shed. South Carolina continued defiant, and a sloop of war was sent to Charleston. The promptness and vigor of President Jackson, and the peace-making

power of Henry Clay, who effected a compromise in Congress, happily ended the dispute without any violence on either side.

Andrew Jackson.

13. Trouble arose with the Seminole Indians, of Florida, in 1835. They had agreed to move west of the Mississippi, but afterwards refused to go. Severe fighting followed; the Indians, who were joined by many fugitive slaves, held their own for some time, retreating to the swamps and everglades, from which they could not be driven. It was a number of years before peace was fully established.

QUESTIONS.

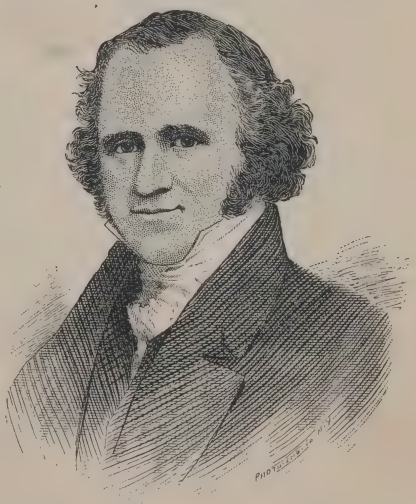
1. Explain the distress which followed the war. What of the tariff?—2. What is said of the prosperity of the United States?—3. What new states were added during Madison's administration? Who was our fifth President? What is Virginia sometimes called? Why?—4. What is said of slavery?—5. What about Missouri? How was it settled? What is meant by the Missouri Compromise?

6. What new states were formed? Give the dates of their admission.—7. What is the "Monroe Doctrine?"—8. Who was the sixth President? What two ex-Presidents died July 4, 1826?—9. What is said of our prosperity? Illustrate. What was done by Congress?—10. Who was the seventh President? What is said of him?—11, 12. What of the tariff troubles?—13. Of the Seminoles?

CHAPTER L.

1836–1845.

1. ARKANSAS (ar'kan-saw) was admitted into the Union in 1836, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, was elected, the same year, our eighth President. Michigan became a state in 1837.



Martin Van Buren.

2. The opening of Van Buren's administration was marked by great financial suffering. Many banks and business firms failed, and for a time even the United States government could not pay its debts. The "Panic of '37" did not last long, for the country was rich in resources.

3. A large number of Canadians rebelled against Great Britain. The Americans sympathized with them, and sent them arms, while many volunteers crossed the boundary to their assistance. The President stopped such unlawful proceedings, and the rebellion soon ended.

1837–1838.

4. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, was chosen the ninth President in 1840, but died just one month after inauguration, and John Tyler, of Virginia, the Vice-president, succeeded to the Presidency.

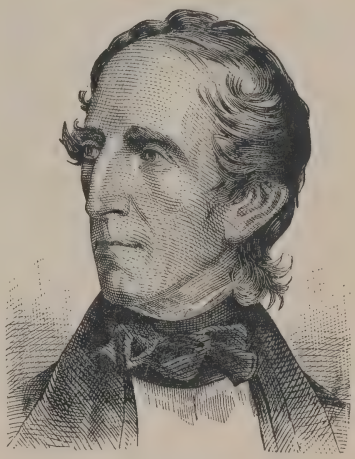
William Henry Harrison.

5. President Tyler did not agree with his party on the question of renewing the charter of a national bank. He twice vetoed a bill granting such renewal, and thereby offended his Cabinet, or advisers, so that, with the exception of Daniel Webster, who was at that time Secretary of State, all resigned.

6. Let me explain what is meant by vetoing a bill. After Congress passes a bill, it is sent to the President for him to sign. When he does so, it becomes a law. If he does not like the bill, he sends it back to Congress without his signature, explaining in writing why he objects to the measure. That is called *vetoing* a bill.

7. When a bill first passes Congress, it only requires a majority vote; but, after the veto, it must receive two thirds of all the votes, or it fails to become a law. If two thirds vote for it, it is said to be passed over the President's veto.

8. Great Britain and the United States disputed for a long time about the northeastern boundary of our country. Finally, in 1842, the boundary line, as now shown on the map, was agreed upon. Other matters in controversy were also settled at the same time.



John Tyler.

9. It seems strange that Rhode Island was still governed by the old charter, granted in 1664, which allowed only property owners to vote. The fact caused so much trouble that Thomas Dorr headed a rebellion. The President sent troops to restore order, and, in 1843, the present state constitution was adopted.

10. The most stirring question that arose during Tyler's administration was the annexation of Texas. The vast territory had been a part of Mexico, but it declared its independence, and elected Sam Houston, a man of great courage and ability, commander-in-chief of its little army. A. D. 1835.

The Attack on the Alamo.

11. Santa Anna, the dictator of Mexico, crossed the Rio Grande (grand'de) with a large force, for the purpose of subduing the Texans. With four thousand Mexicans he besieged the Alamo, a fort in San Antonio, which was defended by a garrison of less than two hundred men.

12. The Texans bravely resisted, until only six were left alive. Santa Anna offered to spare their lives if they would surrender. They were wounded and worn out, and laid down their arms. Then the Mexicans killed every one.

A. D. 1836.

13. Houston and his Texans destroyed the Mexican army shortly afterward, at San Jacinto, and took Santa Anna prisoner. Then Texas was organized as a republic,

and Houston was made its first President. A treaty was signed for the annexation of Texas, but the American Senate rejected it. Texas, however, was admitted into the Union just before the end of President Tyler's term. Florida was also made a state on the last day of his term. A. D. 1844.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Arkansas become a state? Who was our eighth President?—2. What marked the opening of his administration?—3. Give a history of the Canadian rebellion.—4. Who was the ninth President? How long did he hold office? Who succeeded him?—5. What difference arose between Tyler and the party which elected him? What did he do? What followed?—6. Explain how the laws of the United States are made. Tell what is meant by the President vetoing a bill.—7. What is necessary to pass it over the President's veto?

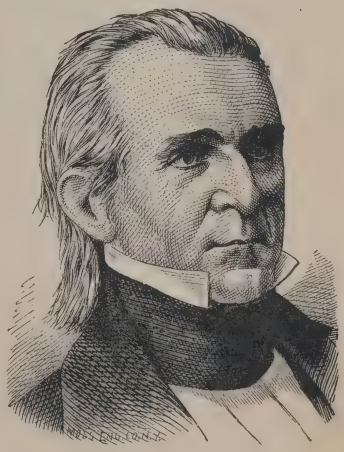
8. What is stated concerning the north-eastern boundary of our country?—9. Give a history of Dorr's Rebellion.—10. What was the most stirring question of Tyler's administration? Give a brief history of Texas.—11. What steps were taken by Santa Anna to subdue the Texans?—12. Give an account of the fall of the Alamo.—13. What was done by Houston? What is the subsequent history of Texas until its annexation? What of Florida?

General Taylor at Buena Vista

CHAPTER LI.

The War with Mexico.

1. When the eleventh President of the United States, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated, May 29, 1844, the news of his nomination was *telegraphed* from Baltimore to Washington. This message was the first public telegram in the world.



James K. Polk.

2. There are now more than one hundred and fifty thousand miles of telegraph lines in the United States alone, and messages can be sent almost around the globe.

3. The legislature of Texas approved of its annexation to the United States. The Mexican government was offended, for previous to this, President Polk had sent a naval and military force to the front, so as to be prepared for any unfriendly act.

4. Mexico claimed that her territory was invaded, and a Mexican force attacked a party of United States dragoons, killing a number, and taking the rest prisoners. This opened the war, and the American leaders decided upon their plan for its prosecution.

5. General Taylor was to hold the line of the Rio Grande; General Kearny was to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer New Mexico and California, which belonged to Mexico; and General Scott was to land at Vera Cruz, and march upon the city of Mexico.

6. In accordance with this plan, General Taylor advanced upon Monterey, which was taken after a desperate resistance. Santa Anna, with a large army, marched against Taylor, who had only one fourth as many soldiers. The armies met in the mountain pass of Buena Vista (bwā-nah vees'tah), and Santa Anna was routed.

A. D. 1846.

7. General Scott, as agreed upon, landed at Vera Cruz (vā-rah croos) with a large force, Taylor having sent him all the re-enforcements he could spare. Vera Cruz was soon taken, and Scott pressed forward upon the city of Mexico.

8. On the march, Scott came upon Santa Anna with an army larger than his own. The Mexicans were strongly intrenched at Cerro Gordo, but the Americans stormed the position, took a large number of prisoners, and drove the others from their path.

9. Severe fighting followed, but our army was successful. The Mexicans were defeated, Santa Anna fled in the night, and finally the city of Mexico surrendered.

Sept. 14, 1847.

10. General Kearny had invaded New Mexico, and taken possession of that province. Captain John C. Fre-

Discovery of Gold.

mont was engaged at that time with a party of engineers in exploring the region of the Rocky Mountains, and Commodore Stockton was cruising off the Pacific coast with an American fleet. These two forces completed the capture of California.

11. The surrender of the city of Mexico broke the power of the Mexican government. A treaty of peace was signed, by which the Rio Grande was made the western boundary of Texas, and New Mexico and California were ceded to the United States. In return, Mexico was paid fifteen million dollars. During Polk's administration, Iowa (1846) and Wisconsin (1848) were admitted into the Union.

Feb., 1848.

12. In the same month that the treaty of peace was concluded, a party of men, while working in a mill-race in California, picked up some grains of yellow sand. The grains, when examined, proved to be gold. The discovery caused excitement throughout the civilized world. Thousands flocked thither from all parts of the globe. California has yielded hundreds of millions of dollars worth of gold, and mining is still one of its leading industries.

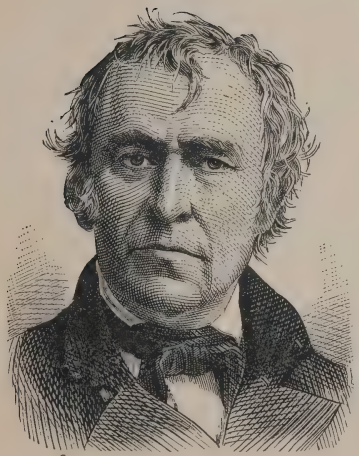
QUESTIONS.

1. Give a history of the first public telegram in the world.—2. How many miles of telegraph lines are there now in the United States?—3. What of the Texan legislature? How was this action viewed by the Mexican government? What had been done previous to this?—4. What opened the war?—5. Explain the American plan of campaign.—6. What was done by General Taylor?—7. By General Scott?

8. Describe the battle of Cerro Gordo.—9. The capture of the city of Mexico.—10. What had been done by General Kearny? By Captain John C. Fremont and Commodore Stockton?—11. What had broken the power of Mexico? When was a treaty of peace signed? What were the conditions of the treaty? What two states were admitted during Polk's administration?—12. Give an account of the discovery of gold in California. What is said of its yield of gold?

CHAPTER LII.

1849–1860.



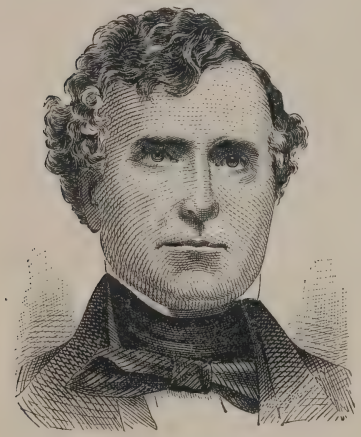
Zachary Taylor.

Millard Fillmore.

1. General Zachary Taylor became a popular hero on account of his record in the Mexican War, and, in 1849, was made the twelfth President of the United States.

2. So many people had thronged to California, that she now asked to be admitted as a state. This caused a

dispute in Congress as to whether she should be a free or slave state. The quarrel became bitter, but was settled for the time by Henry Clay, who brought forward a compromise bill by which California was admitted as a free state. During the dispute, President Taylor died, July 9, 1850, and Millard Fillmore, the Vice-president, succeeded him.

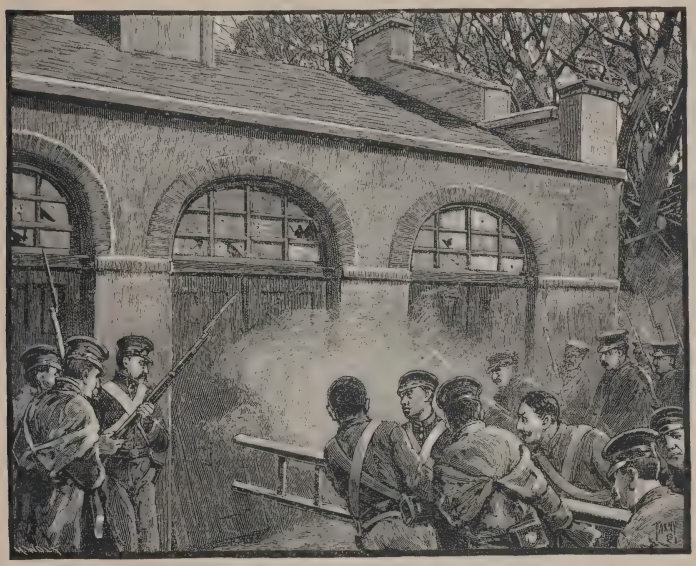


Franklin Pierce.

3. Three of the greatest American statesmen died within less than three years of each other: John C. Calhoun, in 1850, and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster in 1852. In the fall of the latter year Franklin Pierce, Democrat, was elected fourteenth President of the United States.

4. The slavery agitation increased throughout the country. The people of the north opposed the seizure of slaves that had fled to the free states. Many conflicts took place between the owners pursuing the slaves and northerners who assisted the slaves.

5. The excitement was deepened, in 1854, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This disregarded the Missouri Compromise Bill, of which you have already learned, and left the people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska free to determine by vote whether they should have slavery or not.



The Capture of John Brown.

6. Nebraska was so far north that no trouble followed, but civil war broke out in Kansas, where a part of the citizens were determined the territory should have slavery, and another part was equally determined it should not. A. D. 1856.

7. The Republican party was organized in opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories, and, in 1856, it placed John C. Fremont in the field as its candidate for the Presidency. He was defeated, however, and James Buchanan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, was elected. During those stormy times, two new states were formed: Minnesota, in 1858, and Oregon, in 1859.

8. The anger of the South was intensified in the autumn of 1859, when John Brown and a party of twenty-one men seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. His object was to free the slaves, but, after thirteen of his band were killed, the rest were captured or dispersed. Brown and six of his companions were tried, convicted, and hanged. Although this attempt had no active support, it added to the excitement of the South.

James Buchanan.

9. The Republican nominee for the Presidency, in 1860, was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The opposition lost all chance of success by dividing into three wings, or parties, each of which put forward its own nominee. Mr. Lincoln was elected on the platform in favor of shutting out slavery from every Federal Territory.

QUESTIONS.

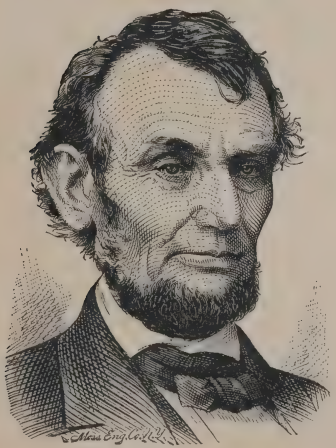
1. What of General Taylor?—2. Of California? Who became thirteenth President?—3. What three great statesmen died about this time? Who became the fourteenth President?—4, 5, 6. Describe the growth of the slavery agitation.—7. What of the Republican party? Who was the fifteenth President? What two states were admitted during his administration?—8. Give a history of John Brown's raid.—9. What is said of the Presidential election of 1860?

PART IV.—THE CIVIL WAR.

CHAPTER LIII.

1860–1861.

1. The Southern, or Slave States, believed that the election of a Republican President would endanger states' rights and the existence of negro slavery. They had other complaints against the North, and, now that Abraham Lincoln had been elected, they resolved to secede from the Union.



Abraham Lincoln.

2. You must remember that the South believed in the doctrine of states' rights: that is, they looked upon the Union as only a league or partnership of the states, from which any member could withdraw whenever its citizens chose to do so.

3. South Carolina was the leader in the secession movement. A convention voted in favor of secession, and the legislature, December 20, 1860, passed an ordinance declaring the Union dissolved.

4. Major Robert Anderson at that time was in command of the government troops in Charleston harbor. He had only eighty men, and was short of supplies. Presi-

Firing upon the "Star of the West."

dent Buchanan sent a steamer to his relief in January, 1861, but she was fired upon by the South Carolina troops, and compelled to return.

5. In the month of January, Kansas was admitted into the Union, and Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana seceded. Texas followed, February 1. Three days later, delegates from six of the states met in Montgomery, Alabama, and organized the "Confederate

The Attack on Fort Sumter.

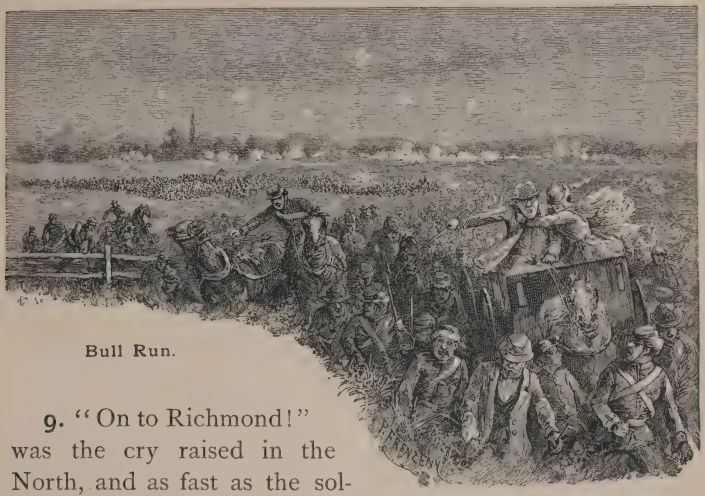
States of America." Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-president.

6. Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1861, while one third of the country was arrayed against him. If you will look on the map, you will see how extensive was the territory in rebellion. It numbered among its citizens some of the most skillful soldiers and statesmen of the age.

Jefferson Davis.

7. The Confederates in Charleston demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, but Major Anderson refused, and fire was opened upon him. He defended the fort as long as possible, but was forced at last to surrender, April 13. The news was flashed over the country, and caused an excitement beyond description. Both the North and the South were roused to the highest point of enthusiasm.

8. Presidents Lincoln and Davis called for volunteers, and they crowded forward by thousands. Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina speedily joined the Confederacy, of which Richmond was then made the capital. The Southern troops hurried thither, where the Confederate Congress was called to meet in July.



Bull Run.

9. "On to Richmond!" was the cry raised in the North, and as fast as the soldiers could be equipped they were hurried to Washington. An army of nearly thirty thousand men, under General Irwin McDowell, marched against the Confederate general, Beauregard (bō′ra-gard), who had about the same number of troops, at Manassas Junction.

10. This battle, known as that of Bull Run, was favorable at first to the Union forces, but the Confederates, being re-enforced, defeated the Unionists, who fled in wild disorder to the intrenchments of Washington. The Union loss was three thousand in killed and wounded, while that of the Confederates was about half as great. July 21, 1861.

11. This crushing defeat helped the North and harmed the South. It showed the Unionists the great work before them, and gave too great confidence to the Confederates.

Many of the latter believed the war was over, and went home.

12. General George B. McClellan drew attention by good service in western Virginia. He was made commander of the Army of the Potomac, and, when the aged General Scott retired, McClellan was placed at the head of the army of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the belief of the Southern States? What did they determine to do?—2. What else did they believe? What is meant by the doctrine of states' rights?—3. What is said of South Carolina? When did her legislature pass the ordinance of secession?—4. Who was in command of the government troops in Charleston harbor? What is said of him? What did President Buchanan attempt to do, and with what result?—5. What state was admitted in January, 1861? What states seceded? Under what circumstances were the "Confederate States of America" organized? Who were chosen President and Vice-president?—6. When was President Lincoln inaugurated? What part of the country was in rebellion?

7. Describe the capture of Fort Sumter. What was the effect north and south?—8. What was done by Presidents Lincoln and Davis? What other states joined the Confederacy? What city was made the capital? When were the Confederate Congress to meet there?—9. What was the cry of the North? What of General Irwin McDowell?—10. Give an account of the battle of Bull Run.—11. Explain how the defeat helped the North and harmed the South.—12. What of General McClellan?

CHAPTER LIV.

Events of 1862–1863.—*Opening of the Mississippi.*

1. Let us make sure that we understand what had to be done to bring the seceded states back into the Union. The Confederates were powerful, brave, and confident, and their armies were commanded by skillful officers. The North greatly outnumbered them, but the Confederates were fighting on the defensive, which gave them great advantage.

2. When the year 1862 opened, and the rebellion had assumed its full proportions, there were three great campaigns before the Union forces; and until they were won, the Confederacy could not be subdued. In studying these campaigns, therefore, I wish you to bear in mind what the Union armies had in view.

3. The first task was to open the Mississippi River, which the Confederates had closed by putting up strong batteries along the banks. With them they were able to sink any Union boat that might try to pass up or down the river. We shall first devote ourselves, therefore, to the study of the campaign which ended in the opening of the Mississippi.

4. You will observe the value of this river to the Confederacy. The immense supplies of beef that were brought

from Texas would be shut off if the Mississippi fell into the hands of the Unionists. A great deal of the power of the Confederacy lay in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, all of which are west of the Mississippi.

5. It required a year and a half of severe fighting to open the Mississippi. The first step was the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. The former was taken after a brief fight by the Union gun-boats, and the latter fell after a prolonged and desperate struggle. This resulted in the opening of the great river as far south as Arkansas.

6. General U. S. Grant, who commanded the department of Western Tennessee, posted himself at Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, and awaited re-enforcements. Before they arrived, he was attacked by a powerful Confederate army, and a desperate battle followed, lasting two days. The first day was favorable to the Confederates, but the expected Union re-enforcements arrived, and at the end of the second day's fighting the Confederates retreated toward Corinth, and Grant held the field. Island Number Ten surrendered on the same day, and several thousand Confederates were taken prisoners.

7. A victory of the Union gun-boats over the Confederate iron-clads, on the Mississippi, resulted in opening the river to Vicksburg. At this point took place the final struggle for the possession of the mighty stream, so important both to Confederates and Unionists.

8. Before the Mississippi was opened, other movements were made, to which we must give attention. The Confederates, with a large army under Bragg, invaded Kentucky. They, and the Unionists under Buell, it may be

said, ran a race for Louisville. Buell reached the city a few hours in advance of Bragg, who gave up his purpose of invading the North.

9. The result of the campaign in Kentucky did not satisfy either government. The Confederacy ordered Bragg

Fight between Union Gun-boats and Confederate Iron-clads.

to finish his work, while Buell was superseded by Rosecrans. The two armies met at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on the last day of 1862, and opened one of the most furious conflicts of the war. It was suspended on New Year's day, but ended the following day, when Bragg retreated.

10. The attempt to open the Mississippi was not confined to the upper portion of the river. Captain Farragut,

Farragut at New Orleans.

with a fleet of armed steamers and mortar-boats, and with the assistance of a land force, undertook the capture of New Orleans. Unable to reduce the forts below the city by bombardment, Farragut steamed up the river, destroying twelve out of thirteen of the Confederate armed steamers. The city was helpless, and the army took military possession of New Orleans. Farragut continued up the river, captured Baton Rouge (bat-un-roozh′) and Natchez, and running past the guns of Vicksburg, joined the Union fleet above.

April, 1862.

11. This left only two posts on the Mississippi, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, in the hands of the Confederates. They held out bravely, suffering with hunger, and worn out by night and day work in the trenches, until, at the end of forty-seven days, the Confederate com-

July 4, 1863.

mander at Vicksburg surrendered. The surrender included an army of over thirty thousand men and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. Port Hudson yielded several days later, and thus the Mississippi, from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, came into the possession of the Unionists, and the Confederacy was cut in twain.

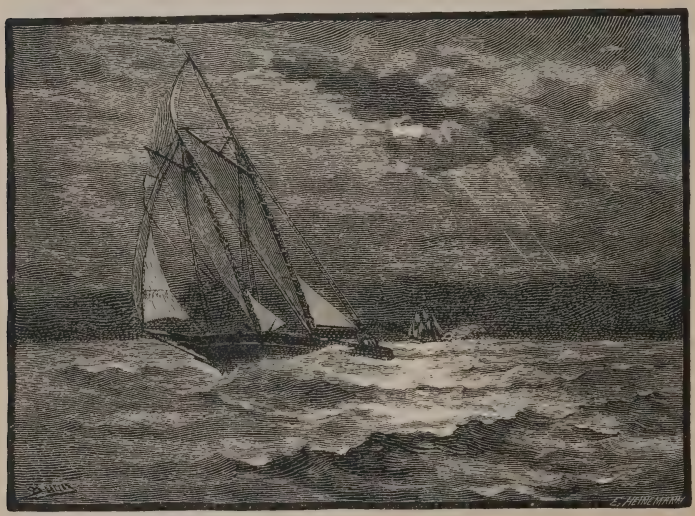
QUESTIONS.

1. Compare the North and South at the beginning of the war.—2. What were necessary before the rebellion could be subdued?—3. What was the first task? What had the Confederates done?—4. Show the value of the Mississippi to the Confederacy.—5. How long did it require to open the Mississippi? What was the first step taken? In what did these successes result?

6. Give an account of the battle of Shiloh.—7. What was the result of a victory of the Union gun-boats on the Mississippi?—8. Give a history of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky.—9. What is said of the result of the campaign? What was done? What of the battle of Murfreesborough?—10. Give a history of the capture of New Orleans. What was done by Farragut after the fall of New Orleans?—11. How many posts on the Mississippi remained in the hands of the Confederates? Give the facts connected with their fall.

CHAPTER LV.

Events of 1862–1863.—*The "Monitor" and "Merrimac."*



A Blockade Runner.

1. You must bear in mind that while the campaign for the opening of the Mississippi was in progress, the war was pushed in other quarters. We will go back, therefore, and give a history of the second great campaign of the Union

leaders,—that was the recovery of the sea-coast from the Confederates. In pursuance of this purpose, the Union navy was increased and the southern ports blockaded.

2. The English helped the Confederates to fit out a number of swift-sailing privateers, which dealt great injury to northern commerce. The most successful of them was the "*Alabama*," which destroyed many million dollars worth of property. She was sunk by the U. S. frigate "*Kearsarge*" (ke'ar-sarge) in June, 1864.

3. The blockade of the southern ports was made as effective as possible. It greatly crippled the strength of the South, although, with such an extended line of sea-coast to guard, the steamers could not always prevent the swift craft of the Confederates from slipping out at night, or during a fog, and running back again in the darkness.

4. The war of the states brought about a revolution in naval warfare. The Confederates covered the outside of the steamer "*Merrimac*" with railroad iron, which sloped like the roof of a house. They then fixed an iron beak or prow to the strange craft.

5. One day the "*Merrimac*" moved slowly out from Norfolk, into Hampton Roads, to attack the Union vessels lying there. She did not fire a gun, but steered straight for the sloop of war "*Cumberland.*" The "*Cumberland*" fired her broadsides at the "*Merrimac*," but they bounded off like hailstones. March, 1862.

6. Then the iron prow crashed into the "*Cumberland*," opening an enormous hole in her side. Through this the water poured like a mill-stream. The sloop of war quickly sank, her flag still fluttering from her mast-head above the surface, while the hull rested on the bottom.

7. The frigate "*Congress*" saw it was impossible to resist the iron-coated craft, and she therefore ran ashore; but the "*Merrimac*" shelled her until she was forced to surrender. Then, having done so much damage, the "*Merrimac*" steamed back to Norfolk, intending to resume her work of destruction on the morrow.

8. When she went back to Norfolk, it looked as if nothing could prevent her returning on the morrow and destroying the rest of the Union fleet. After that, she could go up the Potomac to Washington, or around by sea to Philadelphia and New York, and lay those cities under tribute, or cause such destruction as never was known.

9. But Captain Ericsson, of New York, had been hard at work, for a long time, on a vessel intended to beat off the "*Merrimac.*" It was called the "*Monitor,*" and was also sheathed with iron, but was only one fifth the size of the Confederate iron-clad. The "*Monitor*" reached Fortress Monroe on the night after the sinking of the "*Cumberland.*"

10. The next morning the "*Merrimac*" steamed down from Norfolk to destroy the "*Minnesota.*" The "*Monitor*" boldly met her, and the two iron-clads were soon engaged in a furious battle. The "*Monitor*" was so much smaller than the "*Merrimac,*" that she moved nimbly around her, firing her two immense guns as often as possible, and receiving no harm from her giant enemy. She was so effective indeed, that, after awhile, the "*Merrimac*" gave up the fight, and moved slowly back to Norfolk for repairs. She never was used again.

11. This battle, the first of its kind ever fought, ended the career of wooden frigates. To-day the navies of the

The "Monitor" and "Merrimac."

world are composed mainly of iron-clads. Our government began at once to build monitors, and for a brief while was the greatest of all naval powers.

QUESTIONS.

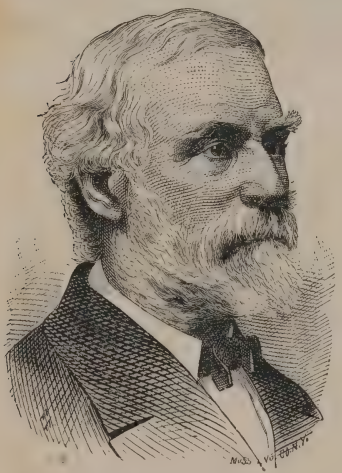
1. What was the second great campaign of the war?—2. What was done by the English? Which was the most successful? What became of her?—3. What is said of the blockade?—4. What revolution was brought about by the war of the states? Explain the construction of the "*Merrimac*."—5, 6. Give an account of the destruction of the "*Cumberland*."

7. What of the "*Congress*"? What did the "*Merrimac*" then do?—8. What danger seemed to threaten?—9. What of the "*Monitor*"?—10. Describe the battle between the "*Monitor*" and "*Merrimac*."—11. What results followed from this battle?

CHAPTER LVI.

Events of 1862–1863.—*The Campaign Against Richmond.*

1. We have glanced at the campaigns which ended in the opening of the Mississippi, and you have been told about the work of the navy. There was a great deal of fighting in the West, and the Union armies were much more successful there than in the East.



Robert E. Lee.

2. The Confederate force in the east was called the Army of Northern Virginia. It was first commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, and afterward by General Robert E. Lee. For months, and even years, it beat back the Union army, often of superior force, in its many efforts to capture Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

3. General McDowell, as you have learned, made the first attempt in July, 1861. The second was that of Gen-

eral McClellan, in the spring of 1862. He advanced near enough to see the spires and roofs of the city, but was driven back with great slaughter. McClellan was removed, and General Pope succeeded him.

4. In August, 1862, General Pope was overwhelmed by the whole Confederate army, under Lee, on the old battle-field of Bull Run. He retreated to Washington, resigned his command, and General McClellan was again placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

Stonewall Jackson.

5. General Lee now turned upon the Federals, and began an invasion of the North. A great battle was fought at Antietam (an-tee'tam), but neither side could claim a victory. Lee returned to Virginia, and McClellan was again superseded in command, this time by General Burnside.

6. General Burnside's attempt to reach Richmond was an utter failure, attended by a great loss of men at Fredericksburg. The year 1862 closed with the record of many successes for the Union in the West, and a series of disasters in the East.

7. President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, which was to take effect January 1, 1863. It de-

Last Charge at Gettysburg.

clared slavery at an end throughout all parts of the country that might then be in rebellion against the United States.

8. General Hooker was the next commander of the Army of the Potomac. He attacked, in May, the Confed-

erate army, under General Lee, at Chancellorsville, but was defeated with great loss. Stonewall Jackson, one of the most brilliant of all the Confederate generals, was killed. A. D. 1863.

9. With a splendid army of seventy thousand veterans, General Lee now invaded Pennsylvania. After maneuvering and skirmishing for a time, he was brought face to face with the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. Here, during the first three days in July, was fought one of the most terrific battles of modern times. A. D. 1863.

10. General Meade commanded the Army of the Potomac, which lost about twenty thousand men, the loss of the Confederates being still greater. General Lee was defeated and, retreating across the Potomac, took position beyond the Rapidan. You will observe that Vicksburg fell on the day after the battle of Gettysburg. Neither side made any other important movements in the East during the rest of the year.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the fighting in the West?—2. What of the Army of Northern Virginia?—3. When and by whom was the first attempt made to capture Richmond? Describe the second attempt. Who succeeded McClellan?—4. What of Pope's campaign?—5. Of General Lee's invasion of the North? What followed?

6. What of General Burnside? How did the year 1862 close?—7. Give the history of the Emancipation Proclamation.—8. Who was the next commander of the Army of the Potomac? What success did he attain?—9, 10. Give an account of the battle of Gettysburg. What is said of the fall of Vicksburg? What is said of other important movements in the East?

CHAPTER LVII.

Close of the War.

1. THERE was severe fighting, in the autumn of 1863, in the mountain region of eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia. General Rosecrans, after a series of successes, was defeated on the Chickamauga River, near Chattanooga, in which town he was besieged for two months by General Bragg. He was then relieved of his command, and General Grant assumed charge of all the armies in the West.

William T. Sherman.

2. The Union forces were heavily re-enforced, and gained a victory on Lookout Mountain. The decisive triumph of Missionary Ridge immediately followed. Chattanooga remained in the hands of the Federals, and Bragg's army was routed.

3. Burnside, at that time, was besieged in Knoxville by Longstreet, who made a fierce assault on the fortifications, but was repulsed. Re-enforcements reached Burnside, when Longstreet retreated into Virginia, and East Tennessee, which was strongly loyal, was disturbed no more.

4. The success of General Grant in the West caused him to be made Lieutenant-General, with command of all military operations of the government. At the opening of 1864, there were two powerful Confederate armies in the field. One was in Georgia, under General Johnston, and the other was the Army of Northern Virginia. The Confederacy could not be conquered until they were destroyed.

Philip H. Sheridan.

5. To Sherman was given the charge of operations in the South-west, while Grant made Richmond his objective point. He directed the movements, and General Meade held immediate command. An immense force of cavalry was in charge of General Sheridan.

6. Sherman, with an army of sixty thousand veterans, left Chattanooga and captured Atlanta. He destroyed the foundries and an immense amount of stores, and then resumed his resistless march toward

May, 1864.

From Atlanta to the Sea.

the sea, leaving a wide track of desolation behind him. He took possession of Savannah in December, and once more the Confederacy was cut in twain.

7. Meanwhile, General Grant had pressed his campaign against Richmond. He was at the head of an army of one hundred and forty thousand men, which failed, after several attempts, to reach the Confederate capital from the northern side.

8. Grant, therefore, crossed the James River, and Lee withdrew within the intrenchments of Richmond and Petersburg. His army was greatly reduced by losses in battle, and could not be recruited, for all the able-bodied men of the Confederacy had long been in the ranks.

9. During those eventful times, the state of West Virginia, which was strongly in favor of the Union, was organized (1862). Nevada was admitted into the Union in 1864. In the fall of the same year, Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President.

10. With the opening of the year 1865, Sherman moved northward from Savannah. Columbia was captured, Charleston evacuated, and the flag of the Union was once more raised over the ruins of Fort Sumter. Sherman continued his march northward, there being no Confederate army strong enough to check him.

11. At the same time, Grant was closing in upon Richmond. Lee was forced to abandon the city, and the Union forces took possession. Seeing that it was useless to resist longer, General Lee surrendered to General Grant, and the few battle-scarred veterans that were left of the once terrible army of Northern Virginia, laid down their arms. This surrender took place at Appomattox

April 3, 1865.

Court-house, April 9, 1865. General Johnston surrendered his army to General Sherman during the same month, and, within the following month, all armed resistance to the Union ceased, and the Civil War was over.

Surrender of Lee.

12. While the North was rejoicing over the news, the whole country was shocked by the assassination of President Lincoln. He was shot in a theater in Washington, on the evening of April 14, by an actor, and died the next

morning. His murderer, John Wilkes Booth, fled on horseback, but was pursued and killed.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was there severe fighting in the autumn of 1863? What of General Rosecrans? Who succeeded him?—2. What of the battle of Lookout Mountain? What followed?—3. What is said of Burnside at Knoxville? What followed the arrival of re-enforcements?—4. What of General Grant? What confronted the Union forces at the opening of 1864? What was necessary?—5. What was given to Sherman? What did Grant do? What of Sheridan?—6. Describe Sherman's march to the sea.

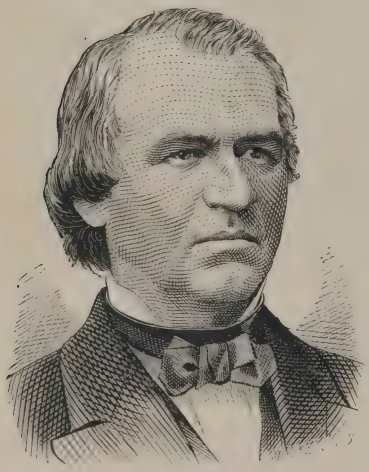
7. What of General Grant?—8. What change did he make in the plan of the campaign? What is said of Lee's army?—9. What two states were formed during those times? What was the result of the Presidential election of 1864?—10. Describe Sherman's march northward from Savannah.—11. Give the particulars of Lee's surrender. When did all armed resistance to the Union end?—12. Give an account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

PART V.—PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

CHAPTER LVIII.

1865–1876.

1. JEFFERSON DAVIS fled southward after the fall of Richmond, but was captured in Georgia, and taken to Fortress Monroe. He was held a prisoner for two years, and then released under bail.



Andrew Johnson.

2. Andrew Johnson, Vice-president, took the oath of office on the day that Lincoln died. He issued a proclamation of pardon to most of the Confederates who had taken part in the Civil War.

3. The manner in which the Southern States could be restored to their former

places in the Union occupied the attention of the President and Congress. The President violated a provision of the "Tenure of Office Bill," as it was called, which had been passed by Congress. For doing so, he was impeached by the House of Representatives; that A. D. 1868.

Laying the Atlantic Cable.

is, charged with the violation of his oath of office. On his trial, however, he was acquitted.

4. In the year 1866, the submarine telegraph, connecting Europe and America, was completed. The following year, Nebraska was admitted into the Union, and Alaska, formerly known as Russian America, was bought from Russia.

5. In the fall of 1868, General U. S. Grant, of Illinois, Republican, was elected President, and held the office two terms. The states which had seceded were gradually restored to representation in Congress, and, in 1870, the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was declared adopted. By it, those who had been slaves were made citizens.

Ulysses S. Grant.

6. In 1869, the Union Pacific Railroad, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, was finished. The great work had been under way for six years. Since then three roads have been built, crossing the Rocky Mountains. They are the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific.

7. The greatest fire of modern times raged for two days in Chicago. The property destroyed was worth $200,000,000, and nearly 100,000 persons were deprived of homes. The people elsewhere were quick to answer the call for help, and money, clothing, and supplies were sent to the stricken city from every part of the Union.

Oct. 8, 9. 1871.

8. The United States was a hundred years old in 1876. You remember that the Declaration of Independence was written and signed in Philadelphia. It was

The First Train Across the Plains.

proper, therefore, that the great celebration should take place in that city.

9. A number of large buildings, besides two hundred smaller ones, were erected in Fairmount Park, and President Grant opened the Centennial Exposition, May 10. It continued six months. Nearly every nation sent goods for display, and visitors thronged thither from every part of the world.

10. A shocking disaster marked the Centennial year. In an engagement with the Sioux Indians, General Custer and the Seventh Cavalry were overwhelmed, and every one slain. The savages were followed up, defeated a number of times, until the few hostiles, with their chiefs, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, were forced to take refuge in British territory.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

11. Colorado became a state in 1876. The result of the Presidential election in the autumn was in doubt for a long time, and serious trouble was threatened. There was a long debate in Congress, and at last the question was referred to an Electoral Commission, consisting of fifteen members. They settled the question by declaring Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican, elected President, over Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, of New York.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is stated concerning Jefferson Davis?—2. Who was the seventeenth President? What proclamation did he issue?—3. What engaged the attention of the President and Congress? What followed?—4. What of the submarine telegraph? When did Nebraska become a state? What of Alaska?

5. Who was elected eighteenth President? How long did he hold office? When was the fifteenth amendment adopted? What does it provide?—6. What of the Union Pacific Railroad? What other similar roads have been built since?—7. Give an account of the fire in Chicago. What followed?—8, 9. Tell what you know of the Centennial Exposition.—10. What disaster marked the Centennial year? What followed?—11. When did Colorado become a state? What is said concerning the Presidential election of 1876?

CHAPTER LIX.

1876–1881.

1. It cost four billion dollars to carry on the war for the Union. This sum is beyond our power to comprehend. To meet the expense, the government issued an immense amount of greenbacks, or paper money, which was valuable because the United States pledged itself to give a gold dollar for every paper one thus issued. January 1, 1879, the government declared itself ready to carry out its promise. In other words, the government "resumed specie payments."

James A. Garfield.

2. The administration of President Hayes was uneventful. Three political parties put candidates forward in the Presidential contest of 1880. The Republicans elected James A. Garfield, of Ohio, President.

Decoration Day at the Graves.

3. President Garfield's administration opened with the brightest promise. The country was at peace, and had entered on a career of remarkable prosperity. The nation had grown from thirteen feeble colonies to thirty-eight powerful states, the area of our possessions had more than

quadrupled, and the population had increased almost twenty-fold.

4. The war was over, and the wounds were healed. Union and Confederate soldiers had become close friends, and flowers were strewn alike on the graves of those who had worn the blue and those who had worn the gray.

5. In the full dawn of this bright era, the country was startled by the assassination of President Garfield, who was shot July 2, 1881, in Washington. The grief was universal, and the national holiday, so near at hand, became a day of general sorrow.

6. It was hoped the President's wound was not mortal. He was carried to the White House, (in which each President lives), and the best medical skill was called to his aid. After a time he was taken to Elberon, New Jersey, in the hope that the bracing sea-air would give strength to his wasting frame. The hope was in vain: the suffering President died on the evening of September 19. The sad event was made known at midnight by the tolling of thousands of bells throughout the country. Vice-president Arthur took the oath of office the same night.

QUESTIONS.

1. What did it cost to carry on the war for the Union? How was this expense provided for? What is meant by the resumption of specie payments? When did it take place?—2. What is said of the administration of President Hayes? What was the result of the Presidential election of 1880?—3. What is said of the opening of President Garfield's administration? Show what progress had been made since the Revolution.—4. What of the late war?—5. Give an account of the assassination of the President.—6. What steps were taken to preserve his life? When did he die?

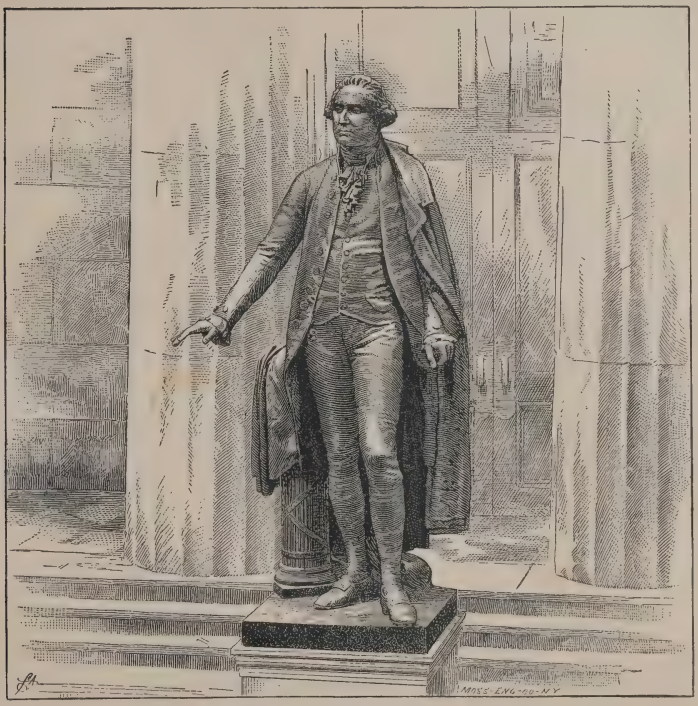
CHAPTER LX.

1881–1885.

1. You have not forgotten that the crowning victory of the Revolution, and the one which secured our independence, was the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781. A hundred years afterward, the centennial was celebrated in a becoming and impressive manner.

Chester A. Arthur.

2. An immense assembly was present and took part. Among them were the President of the United States, members of his cabinet and of Congress, governors of states, distinguished citizens, and thousands of soldiers. There were also many eminent guests from foreign countries. The latter included descendants of Lafayette, Baron De Kalb, and other friends of America, who shed their blood in our first struggle for independence.



Bronze Statue of Washington in New York.

3. Another noteworthy event of President Arthur's administration was the opening of the Brooklyn bridge, connecting the cities of Brooklyn and New York. This took place in May, 1883, the President, members of his cabinet, and other notables being present.

4. The last centennial celebration of the leading events of the Revolution took place in the city of New York,

November 26, 1883. Just one hundred years before, the British army, which had held the chief city of the United States almost from the opening of the war, sailed from New York, and returned to England.

5. The celebration was the grandest ever held in the metropolis. A bronze statue of Washington was unveiled, and presented to the government of the United States. It was received by President Arthur in appropriate words, the ceremonies concluding with the singing of "Old Hundred."

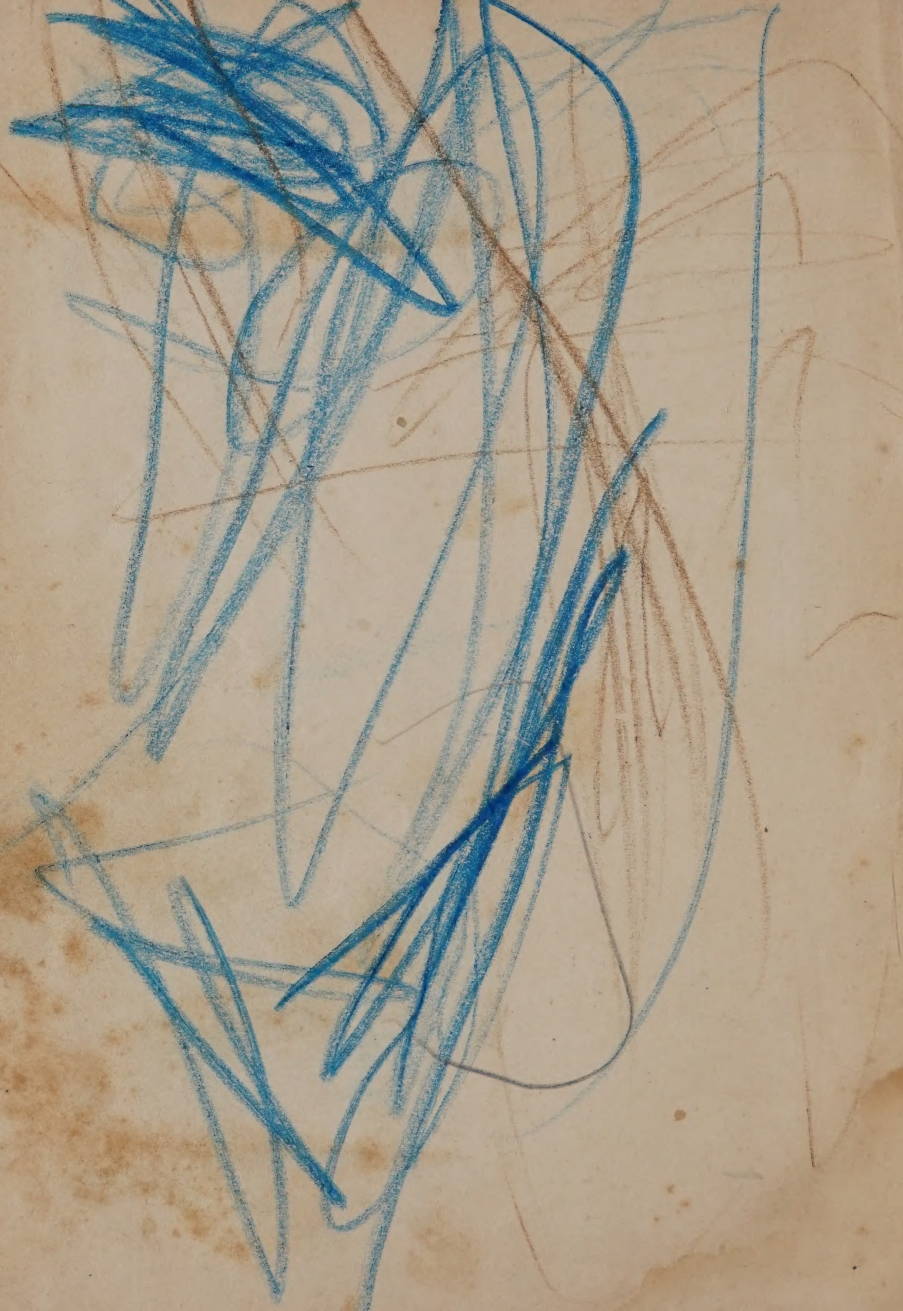
6. In the fall of 1884, Grover Cleveland, Democrat, of New York, was elected President over James G. Blaine, Republican, of Maine. The Washington Monument, whose corner-stone was laid a half century before, was completed at last, and dedicated February 21, 1885. Peace and prosperity reign within our borders, and in all the world no land is more highly favored than ours.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the crowning victory of the Revolution? What of its centennial?—2. Tell who were among the guests.—3. What other noteworthy event took place during President Arthur's administration? When did it take place? Who were present?—4. When and where was the last centennial held? Give an account of the event thus commemorated.—5. What of the celebration?—6. Who was elected President in 1884? What of the Washington Monument? What is said of our land?

Frank C Pegram

M. Allen & Allen Co.

Indiana Del. Nov 1

1890